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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK DAILY QUESTIONS GORBACHEV REMARKS ON REUNIFICATION

SK270411 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Questionable Credibility of the Word 'Peaceful Unification' -- What TASS Reports Mean"]

[Text] On 24 October, the 3d day of Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union, we came across reports on genuine facts, not guesswork, about him via TASS for the first time. According to this, at a meeting held at the Kremlin on 24 October, Kim Il-song and Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, discussed issues concerning the Korean peninsula. The report said that the Soviet Union supported North Korea's call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and its call for the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula free from outside intervention. TASS also reported that Gorbachev had accepted Kim Il-song's invitation to visit North Korea.

In addition, TASS reported that Gorbachev, speaking at a banquet arranged for Kim Il-song, had denounced the United States for allegedly attempting to set up an eastern military alliance grouping Japan, South Korea, and other Asian countries in a bloc skin to NATO. As a rule, a cunning thief calls others thieves even while running in order to incriminate them.

This reminds us of the fact that shortly after the United States had announced the Nixon Doctrine declaring the phasing out of U.S. troops from Asia, the then general secretary of the CPSU, Leonid Brezhnev, called for the establishment of the so-called forum for security in Asia. The forum for security in Asia that Brezhnev put forward at the 1969 World Communist Congress was a sort of groundbreaking for an Asian version of the Warsaw Pact. The principal goal of this groundbreaking work, which has been handed down from Brezhnev to his successors in the Kremlin, is to primarily establish bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Third World countries in the name of peace, friendship, and cooperation, and then establish, steadily and ultimately, a multinational security system with the Soviet Union at its center.

Since the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation was signed with the United Arab Republic (Egypt) in 1971, which was later abolished in 1976, the Soviet Union has signed similar treaties with 13 Third World countries. In Asia alone, the Soviet Union has signed treaties of friendship and cooperation with Vietnam, India, Afghanistan, Turkey, and Iraq, thus steadily establishing a collective security system in a way that seemed to be aimed at surrounding mainland China.

Of course, North Korea signed a similar treaty with the Soviet Union 25 years ago. Despite the uneasy Sino-Soviet relations, to North Korea the Soviet Union has always been a force to reckon with. In the course of such a war of nerves with the two countries, Communist China began to tilt heavily toward the West. Apparently regarding Communist China's opening to the West as a sign of a U.S. expansion of its sphere of influence, the Soviet Union appears to have given economic and military benefits to North Korea since Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984. The Soviet Union's supply of 24 MIG-23's to North Korea, among other things, attracts our particular attention. Apparently in reward for this, North Korea has shown generosity to the Soviet Union by opening ports along its east and west coastline for use by the Soviet Navy and by allowing Soviet military espionage aircraft to fly over North Korea's territorial airspace.

Up until May 1984, when Kim Il-song made another visit to the Soviet Union after 23 years, North Korea-Soviet relations had remained cold. This time, however, Kim Il-song hurriedly went to Moscow in about 2 years since his last-- by airplane, which Kim Il-song is rumored to dread to travel by to the point where he would prefer the long, tedious train ride across Siberia. Unquestionably, Kim Il-song had some unknown, quite pressing reasons for such a hurried visit. Although we have no other way of knowing what Kim Il-song had in mind than guessing it, as it is an affair of a closed communist society, Kim Il-song's sudden visit to the Soviet Union has some elements that cause uneasiness in us.

A portion of the news reported by TASS said that Gorbachev "had supported peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula." Viewed in the so-called "secretive communication method," a method designed to know the Soviet Union, hopefully, Gorbachev appears not to have instigated Kim Il-song to destroy the Seoul Olympics. However, his support for "peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula" seems quite questionable, as the saying goes that wishful thinking can lead one to his demise.

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CSO: 4107/027

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK DAILIES ON UPCOMING KIM IL-SONG VISIT TO MOSCOW

[Editorial Report] Seoul vernacular dailies CHUNGANG ILBO and HANGUK ILBO on 15 and 16 October respectively [no pages given] carry editorials on the upcoming Kim Il-song visit to the Soviet Union scheduled for late October.

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in its 1000-word editorial carried in the 15 October edition first recalls Kim's Moscow visit in May 1984, the summits held at that time when then CPSU General Secretary Chernenko, and the subsequent exchange of congratulatory groups and mutual visits between ministerial level delegations of the two countries activated afterwards.

Noting active military cooperation in recent years and the outbreak of the Korean War immediately after Kim's Moscow visit in 1949, the daily goes on to add: Thus Kim Il-song's foreign trips have always created international tension and national tragedies. This is precisely the reason why we are a little worried over Kim Il-song's scheduled visit to the Soviet Union.

This will be Kim Il-song's first meeting with Gorbachev since the latter's coming into office. Kim Il-song's upcoming visit to Moscow can be considered a normal practice between friendly countries. This, however, attracts our special attention, because of its timing. Kim Il-song is going to Moscow immediately after the deadlock in the U.S.-Soviet summit and as Gorbachev seeks an active Asian policy.

The greatest common interest of the Soviet Union and North Korea is to establish a southern united front along the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul-Beijing perimeter.

Noting the developing Sino-U.S. military cooperation and the improving Seoul-Beijing relations, the daily notes the North's "extreme displeasure" over this. Saying that Gorbachev's Asian policy is to strengthen Soviet influence in east Asia during the coming Asia-Pacific era, the daily goes on to conclude: The coming Kim-Gorbachev talks are expected to cover North Korea's participation in such a Soviet ambition and other related measures. The outcome of the talks will be disclosed by the intensification of the Soviet military, economic, and diplomatic help to North Korea.

We are worried, because this will eventually further deepen our national division.

Thus, we urgently feel the need to realize North-South contact and reconciliation through the resumption of dialogue. We expect a far-reaching decision by the leaders of the North and South.

Seoul HANGUK ILBO, in an 800-word editorial carried in its 16 October edition, attributes Kim's upcoming Moscow visit to the deepening North Korean isolation in the international community. It notes as evidence the scheduled U.S. naval vessel's visit to a Chinese port, the Chinese participation in the Seoul Asiad, and the result of the Harare nonaligned summit.

Saying that Gorbachev, despite the deadlock in the Reykjavik summit, will continue to pursue the question of nuclear arms reduction and, in this course, will seek a peace offensive in Asia, the daily adds that "it can optimistically be said that, if stability in the South Korean political situation is maintained until the 1988 Olympic Games, Kim Il-song will not be able to seek his long-cherished policy of military adventurism and, thus, in the long run, the question of the Korean peninsula will be placed in a large framework of political negotiation between the North and South and the surrounding four major powers."

In conclusion, the daily says: We believe that an international environment in which our independent and creative diplomacy would be sought is being created.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MPAF LAUDS PEACE ADVOCACY ROLE, CRITICIZES U.S., SOUTH KOREA

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 24 Sep 86 p 3

[Article: "The U.S. and South Korean Authorities Must Also Adopt Practical Measures for Peace and Easing Tension; Press Conference by the Ministry of People's Armed Forces With Domestic and Foreign Correspondents"]

[Text] (Pyongyang KCNA 23 September) The Ministry of People's Armed Forces (MPAF) held a press conference on mobilization of soldiers of the Korean People's Army (KPA) for socialist construction. It was held with domestic and foreign correspondents on the 23rd at the Peoples Palace of Culture.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song, was hung in the front of the site of the press conference.

Attending the press conference were correspondents of publishing organizations within Pyongyang City including the Nodong Sinmun Newspaper Company, Korean Central News Agency, Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, Minju Choson Newspaper Company, KPA Newspaper Company, foreign correspondents and publishing functionaries from each embassy to our country.

KPA Maj Gen Yi Hong-sun spoke first at the press conference.

Calling to mind the important measures which the KPA Supreme Headquarters adopted on 5 September on having the KPA joint units and bases and Korean People's Guard Units participate in the country's peaceful construction projects in tandem with the grand march of the whole populace to complete the mammoth goals of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule, under the slogan, "Let Us Vigorously Expedite the Advance of the Eighties in the Style of the Western Sea Lockgate Construction," which our party has recently presented, he spoke as follows:

In accordance with these measures which the KPA Supreme Headquarters adopted, the combined units and bases of the KPA and the Korean People's Guard Units are now moving from their posts at the front to the socialist construction sites.

Our people are very happy with these measures and are wholeheartedly welcoming the KPA soldiers numbering about 150,000 on their way to the peaceful construction sites.

In particular, the people in various localities such as Kangwon Province turned out to extend an emotional welcome to the KPA soldiers as they passed through their areas enroute to take part in the country's peaceful construction sites, and the residents wholeheartedly welcomed the KPA soldiers on their arrival at the various major construction projects now underway such as Sunchon, Sariwon, Taechon, etc.

One contingent of our KPA soldiers who have arrived on-site have taken to heart the Supreme Headquarters report, and are vigorously expediting the major construction work with consummate bravery and indomitable martial spirit.

The soldiers who were mobilized for the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, have already completed laying the concrete foundation and have begun work on erecting the structure for major buildings. The soldiers who were mobilized for the Kungangsan power station have begun construction of the road to the power station construction site, and work on the waterway tunnel entrance.

The soldiers who were mobilized to tideland and salt flat construction projects have already achieved much success in starting causeway construction. The soldiers who were mobilized for the construction of the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Factory, Kwangbok Street and Nungna Bridge in Pyongyang are expediting foundation operations.

He also noted that newspapers, press services and broadcasts of many countries in the world reported on the measures adopted by the KPA Supreme Headquarters for engaging the KPA soldiers in the country's peaceful construction projects, and he went on to say the following.

Newspapers, press services and broadcasts widely acclaimed the content of our measures as, "an important measure to ease tension," "a measure to promote peace," "a new step forward to expedite socialist economic construction," and reported under such diverse titles as "The DPRK Is Withdrawing 150,000 Soldiers From the Front," "The KPA Participates In Peaceful Construction Projects," etc.

This gives encouraging strength to our KPA soldiers who are mobilized for the country's peaceful construction projects.

As a result of numerous young and mature KPA personnel being sent to socialist construction sites in accordance with the measures of the KPA Supreme Headquarters, the road was opened up toward settling the strained manpower problem and conquering the mammoth tasks before us as quickly as possible. In addition, many more noteworthy creations are enabled to spring forth to illuminate the annals of the fatherland.

This serves to strengthen the country's economic prowess, and is of tremendous significance in raising the living standard one level higher.

In this year, the year of international peace, we adopted these measures from a desire to ease the tense situation which has arisen and maintain and consolidate peace on the Korean Peninsula.

He pointed out that we had put forth peace proposals this year such as the proposal for talks between military authorities, and emphasized that they effected broad international support and could have great repercussions.

He noted that under the circumstances of the anti-peace position and attitude of the U.S. and South Korean authorities posing a continual threat to peace on the Korean Peninsula, we adopted the positive measure of mobilizing KPA soldiers numbering over 150,000 for the country's peaceful construction projects, and presented a new peace proposal demanding that the U.S. and southern side also adopt peace measures like ours.

If there had been even a small glimmer of lessening tension appearing in Korea, we would have tried to reduce a large number of KPA forces, but in as much as the U.S. and South Korean authorities continue to make the situation more tense on the Korean Peninsula, we had no recourse but to take steps for having the KPA soldiers participate in the country's peaceful construction projects in military garb.

If, with a clear awareness of the true motives of the peace measures we have adopted, the U.S. and South Korean authorities even now take some steps to ease tension, we are prepared to adopt even more progressive measures.

If this should happen, then a peaceful atmosphere will catch on, and favorable conditions for reunification will unfold.

The U.S. and South Korean authorities should not continue to advocate their hardened theory of "threat of southward invasion," and keep the situation tense, but rather demonstrate their good will before peace loving peoples of the world in the face of the practical measures adopted for easing tensions and preserving peace.

At the conclusion of his statement, he expressed his expectations that the domestic and foreign journalists would show profound interest in the struggle of our people for peace on the Korean Peninsula, well aware of the motivation behind these measures adopted by the KPA Supreme Headquarters, and lend their positive cooperation toward having the U.S. and the South Korean authorities take effective steps to preserve true peace in Korea and establish a favorable atmosphere for national reunification.

This was followed by replies to the questions asked by the journalists.

To the question of the reporter from the Nodong Sinmun Newspaper Company who wanted to know something about the labor struggle and the resolve of the KPA soldiers and peoples guard units who were mobilized for socialist economic construction by the Supreme Headquarters' measure, then Kim Chang-yong, unit commander of the KPA unit participating in the Sunchon Vinalon Complex construction answered first.

He pointed out that when the 100,000 ton capacity Sunchon Vinalon Complex is built, the question of clothing for our people will be more positively settled, and many problems in raising the living standard to a considerable degree will be solved. He stated that all the soldiers in the unit are vigorously engaged in an arduous labor struggle with the resolve of repaying with their loyalty the tremendous trust and faith placed in them by the great leader and the beloved comrade, Kim Chong-il, who summoned them to this honorable and rewarding battleground. He went on to mention the following:

Our soldiers did not stop their work even under unfavorable climatic conditions, but waged an arduous labor struggle, and accomplished a great deal of the basic structure construction including catchment foundation excavation.

We will brilliantly implement the command of the respected and beloved supreme commander, and complete our assigned construction objectives before their deadline, and tender a report of glory, a report of loyalty to the great leader and the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The commander of the KPA unit mobilized for the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Factory construction project, Kim Paek-il, stated that after the factory ground-breaking ceremony, the unit soldiers were assigned numerous key construction work such as construction of a quarry, railroad spur line, road network, etc., and are creating new miracles every day.

Furthermore, he emphasized that all the soldiers of the unit will demonstrate once again domestically and abroad the righteousness of these measures of the KPA Supreme Headquarters summoning our KPA soldiers to peaceful construction projects even in the midst of the tense situation by completing their assigned construction project ahead of deadline.

Nam Hak-chol, deputy commander of the KPA unit assigned to tideland and salt flat construction, stated that all the soldiers within his unit, as well, upholding the orders of the respected and beloved supreme commander, and in response to the party's call vigorously to expedite the advance of the eighties in the Western Sea Lockgate style, are creating new miracles and breakthroughs in tideland and salt flat construction every day.

Next, in response to the question of the MINJU CHOSON reporter who wanted to know more about the emotional events surrounding the enthusiastic welcome they received from the people enroute to the socialist economic construction sites, the unit commander of the KPA unit assigned to the Kumgangsan Power Station construction, Yi Yong-su gave the reply.

He stated that everyone from grandfathers and grandmothers to Young Pioneer members turned out at the railroad stations, streets and villages to extend a warm welcome with cheers and dancing to our soldiers marching by train and truck.

He mentioned that when the unit drew near to the Kumgangsan Power Station construction site, the people of Kangwon Province fervently welcomed the soldiers with the same ardent spirit with which they fought in the trenches alongside our soldiers during the fatherland liberation war period, and that the inhabitants of this location placed comforting letters and logistic materials, which they had made on their own, on the trains the soldiers were riding in as they passed through the stations. When they arrived at the last station, the people warmly welcomed them at the platform with sprinklings of flowers. He expressed a firm resolve to complete with magnificence the vast Kumgangsan Power Station by vigorously expediting their construction work with the fervent welcome and warm feelings of the people etched in their hearts.

The unit commander of the KPA unit which moved to the construction site of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, Kim Chang-yong, filled with emotion, likewise stated that when they passed through Pyongyang, Pyongsong and Sunchon cities, they were overwhelmed with the ardent welcome they received from the people.

Next, in reply to the question posed by the reporter from the KPA News Company on his views about the U.S. and South Korean authorities viewing our peace advocacy measures as "bogus peace overtures," or whatever, and continuing to be in a frenzy over new war provocations and increasing tension in our country's situation to the extreme, KPA Maj Gen Yi Hong-sun replied.

He pointed out that because of the righteousness of the measures of the KPA Supreme Headquarters on mobilizing over 150,000 soldiers for the country's peaceful construction projects, tremendous support and sympathy have been aroused among hundreds of millions of peace advocates throughout the world.

He mentioned that our party and government had consistently striven to create an atmosphere favorable for easing the tense situation and bringing about the peaceful reunification of the country, but the U.S. and South Korean authorities perpetrated actions counter to these on each occasion.

He went on to say that this merely serves to reveal even further to the whole world the black innards of the bastards who seek only aggression and warfare.

We maintain firm assurance of the righteousness and vitality of our proposals and measures.

In the future as well, we will consistently strive, with broad tolerance and benevolence, to establish a favorable atmosphere for easing the tense situation in our country, and bring about the independent, peaceful reunification of our country.

The U.S. and South Korean authorities must clearly understand the true motivation of our proposals and measures and act accordingly.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTS DEMAND NORTH RESUME TALKS--A number of journalists, who had visited Pyongyang last year while accompanying family reunion-seeking South Korea, yesterday called on North Korea to return to the conference table for inter-Korean talks. At an on-the-barge ceremony in the Han River marking the start of inter-Koreans talks 15 years ago, the journalists adopted a three-point message stressing the importance of enabling the people of the two sides to meet together. "We believe that the royal road of getting rid of the barriers of division lies in the free travel of the people between the two halves," the message said. "We urge both sides to open the door and cooperate and exchange with each other, while departing from the habit of competing," they said in the message read by KBS anchorman Yi Yun-song. Reunification Minister Ho Mun-to, meanwhile, proposed to North Korea to exchange journalists with the South to help the two sides grasp the true picture of the other side. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Oct 86 p 3 SK] /6662

NORTH'S THREAT TO PROVOKE WAR--Chongju, Korea, Oct 27 (YONHAP)--South Korean National Unification Minister Ho Mun-to Monday warned that North Korea could provoke a war against the southern half of the Korean peninsula in a couple of years. In a speech at a rally here for the promotion of the national unification, Ho said that North Korea might try to exploit the period when, in South Korea, the democratization process would be materialized through the first peaceful transfer of power. South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan asserted on numerous occasions that he would step down in 1988, thus establishing a precedent for a peaceful change of government for the first time in the Republic of Korea's history. He said that Korean people's unity and resolution for the peaceful national unification could keep the communist North Korea from making any unnecessary provocations. In addition, he expressed concern over North Korean President Kim Il-song's sudden visit to Moscow. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1035 GMT 27 Oct 86 SK] /6662

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OLYMPIC GAMES

ULTRA-MODERN TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM DESCRIBED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 14 Aug 86 p 8

[Article by reporter Ho chun]

[Excerpts] Olympic Comprehensive Information Network: It is a system developed by Korea Data Communication (Korea Telecommunications) after laborious work in preparation for the 86 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics.

This Olympic Comprehensive Information Network was developed so that people in 52 countries throughout the world with personal computer, etc., terminals, by means of a public data communications network, can, with one key on a terminal, know all information starting with data concerned with sporting events, sight seeing or cultural events, shopping, lodging, etc.

In particular, the functions of this system are far and away more diverse than those of the computerized system (EMS) used at the time of the Los Angeles Olympics. In Los Angeles, only sporting events information was provided, and such information did not go outside of the Los Angeles area. But, the Olympic Comprehensive Information Network to be introduced soon for the first time in Seoul, will transmit all kinds of information on the Asian Games to all parts of Korea, including, of course, Seoul, and 52 countries throughout the world such as the United States, Japan, etc.

In our country, terminals by which this information can be accessed are to be placed in the airport, each sports arena and Athlete's Village, etc., and there are 478 units alone.

If anyone pushes a button on the terminal, all kinds of data concerned with sporting events such as detailed statements on athletes, new records according to sporting events, agenda for sporting events, number of medals won, etc., can be seen on the spot in Korean script. Furthermore, for foreigners who are coming to our country for the first time, general information starting with sporting event information, lodging facilities, means of transportation, sightseeing, etc., is provided in English.

All kinds of information provided through the Olympic Comprehensive Information Network are first put into the six main computers set up in the press center. The data input is then provided to terminals by means of DaComNet, a public data communications network furnished by Korea Data Communications,

This kind of service is possible only when terminals are set up, and at the time of the Asian Games terminals will be set up at the following places.

The Main Olympic Stadium and every sports arena, Athlete's Village, Olympic Hall, airport, press center, Lotte Hotel, etc., 478 places.

Voice Mail Box Service: By means of telephones which we ordinarily use, we can send and receive messages just like with a post office box.

This is also something being provided by the public corporation Korea Telecommunications, and is being introduced domestically for the first time at the time of the Asian Games.

The Voice Mail Box is a system in which the person who is calling can relay his message even when there is no one to answer the phone. In other words, it is something that functions like a mail box, only the difference is that a telephone is used. It uses voice digital storing and sending technology and one can call and store a message by voice or, conversely, can receive transmission of a saved message.

In particular, because it is made to work with ordinary telephones, it is easy to use and convenient. Moreover, in using the telephone, there is no need for any other additional equipment so it is economical, and because it operates on the basis of an ID(secret) number, security is maintained.

Furthermore, it possesses the special feature by which communication is possible with any place, domestic or foreign.

Moreover, with this service, at the same time one is sending a message to another party's voice mail box, he can receive a message input into his voice mail box without hanging up.

As concerns this service, instructions are also attached, but at the present time information is in only four languages including Korean, English, Japanese and Chinese.

Besides this, this service also has simultaneous announcement function and can be used when the Asian Games Meet Organization Committee sends the same message to teams or officials, etc. of each country.

For this, the public corporation Telecommunications has a facility in their Won-hyo telegraph and telephone office that can accomodate 2,500 customers.

Video-Text: It is a new medium that will be provided free of charge to ordinary people beginning this September.

It can be seen in 43 places, including airports, hotels, department stores, etc., and main Asian Games facilities such as the main stadium, etc.

This service, something by which users can access various kinds of information directly by means of a computer, will be possible only in English at the time of the Asian Games.

Generally, Video-Tex can be used by connecting a home or office TV receiver to a telephone circuit.

The information to be introduced for the first time at the Asian Games consist of 10 fields including the introduction to Korea, sightseeing or transportation information, weather forecasts, shopping information, lodgings, a guide for travellers, travel agency information, etc.

This Video-Tex was developed by Korea Data Communications, and all the various kinds of information provided here are based on data supplied from concerned agencies, hotels, travel agencies, etc.

The places where this Video-Tex service can be received are as follows: hotels, 15 places including the Ambassador; department store, 12 stores including Shinsekye; travel agencies, 3 including Korean Airlines; public agencies or main facilities, 13 places including the press center, highway express bus terminals, etc.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

U.S. HOPES FOR MUTUALLY AGREED CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION VIEWED

Seoul CHOSON in Korean Aug 86 pp 275-278

[Article by Pyon Yong-Sik, Washington Correspondent for CHOSON ILBO:
"America Hopes for Mutually Agreed Constitutional Revision"]

[Text] The Next Testing Place of Democracy After the Philippines

Korea is seen in Washington to be a "large glass house." All of the acts of important politicians, the demonstrations of students, and the movements of religious people are transmitted, not excluding even one day. All political movement within Korea becomes important points of interest to the U.S. administration, Congress, and human rights organizations, and becomes a target for the U.S. press.

Thinking from Washington's point of view, Korea has moved out of the era of walling itself in from foreign countries and conducting its politics. Korea is seen as the "second democratization testing place" after the Philippines. It is a nation that America and the Western world is looking at with extreme nervousness, since it will hold the 1988 Olympics, and is receiving the attention of the world. Korea is no longer an "isolated nation;" the feeling is that it is a nation that is being judged by the international community on its movement toward democratization.

The first evaluation of Korea has already ended. In Washington for a time it was argued that a smoldering Korea was the "second Philippines;" however, a positive evaluation concerning Korea eventually emerged. The Department of State, which represents the U.S. Government, in unison with Congress, which has been the most critical of Korea, and some human rights organizations, emphasize that Korea's political and economic situation is different from that of the Philippines. Stephen Solarz (Democrat, New York), who took the lead in the passage of the House of Representatives' resolution urging the democratization of Korea, who has been to both North and South Korea, and who sees the problem of the Korean Peninsula relatively objectively, and DeConcini (Democrat, Arizona), who separately is presenting in the Senate a resolution on urging the democratization of Korea, and all of the representatives who spoke about the resolution urging the democratization of Korea during its passage, point out the differences between Korea and the Philippines. The position of the U.S. Department of State from the beginning has been, "The

differences between Korea and the Philippines are more numerous than the similarities," and the U.S. press, too, no longer carries stories that compare Korea with the Philippines.

However, this kind of first evaluation of Korea is not the end of the Korea democratization argument; it is just the beginning. Freedom of the press, the human rights problem, the problem of restrictions on political activity, etc., the problem of guaranteeing the basic rights of the people, no less than the dispute over the presidential election system, are becoming the points of contention of U.S. intellectuals. It appears that only within Korea does the question of direct election versus indirect election arise, but the impression is received that in America rather than in Korea the problem of Korea's democratization is widely discussed.

U.S. Public Opinion, the Press, Human Rights Organizations, etc., Show Interest in Democratization

Even among the four clauses of the resolution urging the democratization of Korea passed by the House last 24 June, reference to the presidential election system was only in one clause; the rest covered the protection of the basic rights of Koreans, and urged political compromise. This shows that the Americans' basic understanding is that the mere form of the "election system" is not the important thing; the guarantee of the people's actual basic rights and powers is the precondition of democratization.

The position of the U.S. administration concerning the democratization of Korea has not changed from the time Secretary Shultz visited Seoul until now. Secretary Shultz supports the position of the Korean Government that President Chon Tu-hwan will give up power in 1988 and, along with the opposition parties, will work toward a new election system. The U.S. Department of State, whenever it receives questions from foreign reporters, comments, like a tape recording being played, "We believe that Korea is traveling in the right direction toward democratization." The point that the U.S. administration most emphasizes is discussion between ruling and opposition parties--this kind of position does not differ in the least from the position of Congress. The first clause of the House-passed resolution urging democratization in Korea urged compromise and dialogue between ruling and opposition parties, and Congressman Solarz pointed out that Congress' resolution was absolutely no different than the administration's understanding.

U.S. Public Hopes for Peaceful Changes

There can be different interpretations of U.S. emphasis on dialogue between the ruling and opposition parties and compromise in regards to the democratization of Korea, but it is no exaggeration to say that "compromise" of various political forces is an important part of the U.S. political process, and U.S. politics are always the product of compromise. Firstly, since the U.S. Constitution provides for appropriate compromise of the interests of the different states, historians call it a "bundle of compromises." It can be seen that since the founding of the United States, historical compromises such as the "Missouri Compromise," the "Compromise of

1850," and the "Compromise of 1877" constitute the decisive stream in the history of U.S. politics. Compromise has carried much weight in the political activities of Americans. If one looks at the U.S. insistence that Korean politicians compromise in this kind of historic connection, there is absolutely nothing strange about it.

In the areas of U.S. discussion concerning Korean democratization, the areas of the discussion that hold our interest are the presidential election system, the evaluation of Korea's opposition party leaders, and the role of U.S. Ambassador to Korea, Walker.

Regarding the presidential election system, neither the U.S. administration nor Congress recommend any particular system. As of yet they have no proposal other than urging the peaceful and democratic change of presidents by means of a system that is trusted by the Korean people. Solarz and DeConcini, too, do not speak of a particular election system's merits. This is because the election system is something to be decided by Koreans, and because the U.S. position is that it does not want its national interests (security and economics) on the Korean Peninsula to be upset by the election system. Americans in general think that the present election system is unreasonable, and that it must be improved, no matter what the form. There is no agreement on opposition party leaders. Currently, the Korean opposition party leader most publicized in the U.S. media is Kim Tae-chung. His exile in Washington brought him fame as an opposition party leader. Kim Tae-chung has appeared on the popular ABC current events program "Nightline," and he is frequently featured in newspapers and on news broadcasts.

Maybe because he can converse with U.S. reporters in English, he is more approachable by the U.S. mass media than other opposition party politicians. Kim Tae-chung, last May, wrote an article for THE WASHINGTON POST entitled, "What We Want." Mr Kim in this article demonstrated an unyielding position that there can be no compromise on any system other than direct election, and for a time there was talk that this article may have resulted in giving Americans an image of Mr Kim of being unwilling to compromise.

In Congress and in human rights organizations, Kim Tae-chung is talked about as the representative of the opposition parties, and every time there is an insistence on permitting political activity by persons with political restrictions, Kim Tae-chung's name appears on the stage. Kim Tae-chung was also declared to be a dangerous person by the conservative faction of the Heritage Foundation. The Heritage Foundation, which as a "think tank" of U.S. conservatives received \$1 million in contributions from business groups of the Korea Economic Alliance, chiefly performs short-term policy analyses.

A former Peace Corps member named Darrell Plunk, who is a policy analyst, is the Heritage Foundation's Korean economic analyst. He frequently presents policy recommendations to the effect that the Korean Government's policy line is not far wrong, and this has been a topic of conversation. In comparison to the American Enterprise Institute (AEI), which is the conservatives' high-powered think tank, the Heritage Foundation, whenever any problem arises, immediately distributes a report giving its position to a number of

places, and in some quarters the Heritage Foundation is ridiculed as the "leaflet legion." The Heritage Foundation, sensing the flow of current Korean politics, is leaning in the direction of emphasizing cooperation between the ruling and opposition parties.

The U.S. press views Kim Yong-sam as a more moderate politician than Kim Tae-chung, and regarding NKDP Governor Yi Min-u, he is viewed as a politician wielding a great influence on the NKDP even though he is a representative of the two Kim's. When Governor Yi Min-u came to Washington, Secretary Shultz's meeting with him was an extremely exceptional reception. However, when the many opposition party National Assembly members who accompanied him at that time visited Congress, they were busier posing for pictures for election pamphlets than discussing democratization. One influential Democratic Congressman suddenly became angry at that kind of attitude by the Korean National Assembly members, and the story is heard that his assistant later said, "Is the standard of National Assembly members in Korea still at that level?"

Articles About Anti-Americanism in Korea Not Carried

It is rumored that U.S. Ambassador to Korea Walker will be replaced soon, since his excessive partiality has constantly been a problem in Washington. He was originally known as an extremely right-wing professor when he was a political science professor at the University of South Carolina, and Korean professors who know him fairly well judge him to be an unusually extreme conservative. America's overseas ambassadors always are accessible not only to the country's government, but also to leaders of opposition parties, and it is one of their great responsibilities to see that no matter where power moves, the government favors America. However, since Ambassador Walker is not performing that basic role, he is being criticized for having an unfavorable influence on the U.S. national interests in Korea. Moreover, many people in Washington are showing surprise that he has not met the two opposition figures who are currently decisively influencing Korea's domestic politics. After Ambassador Walker's personal relations became a problem, his meeting of Kim Yong-sam and his invitation to Kim Tae-chung to the Independence Day party at the American Embassy was big news in U.S. newspapers.

Spurred by Ambassador Walker's manner, Senator DeConcini is placing a resolution before the Senate demanding that the U.S. ambassador to Korea meet with Korean opposition party leaders regularly. America, owing to its successful diplomacy in the Philippines, even after the Marcos regime collapsed was able to maintain a pro-American government; in Korea, because America does not have a dialogue with the opposition parties, a dangerous situation could develop.

Americans evaluate Koreans' democratization efforts highly, and even though this fact should be passed on to Koreans through the U.S. ambassador to Korea, Ambassador Walker is not performing this role. By means of the adoption of the Senate resolution, the will of Americans is being made known to Koreans. It is not certain that replacing Ambassador Walker is because of this argument.

Also, another circumstance in Korea in which Americans are showing much interest is the anti-American movement of some students. Regarding the fact that among students, anti-American slogans are gradually appearing more frequently and violently, the U.S. press is worried that, "It is still a minority movement, but it has a disturbing trend."

However, even though the fiercely anti-American slogans of the students are spreading, they were hardly discussed at the time of the session of the House of Representatives for the adoption of the resolution urging democratization in Korea, and also in the press, articles about the anti-American feelings of Koreans are not seen.

It may be that because they feel concern about the anti-American slogans which daily increase in student demonstrations, the U.S. press and the Congress, and the administration, emphasize cooperation and dialogue between the ruling and opposition parties.

In the debate about Korea's democratization, the words that are keenly cynical of our circumstances are many. "Korea is like two knights who face each other and ride," (Solarz); "Korea is standing at an important crossroads... Korea's political circumstances...are a sad paradox for the Korean people who have given extreme sacrifices for freedom," (Representative Edward Markey); "The policy of imprisoning and releasing people in 'revolving door fashion' for political reasons..." (Dante Fascell, Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman), etc., are painful to us.

Fortunately, the sight of recent cooperation by the ruling and opposition parties in the formation of the Constitution Special Committee has reassured Americans. Even Representative Solarz said that he is happy that Korea's political situation is developing well. So long as we are receiving international attention, the thought occurs that the road to Korea's democratization has been arranged.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MID-SIZE HELICOPTERS TO BE MANUFACTURED IN COUNTRY

Seoul MAEIL KYUNGJE SINMUN in Korean 29 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by Kim Song-won, reporter: "Daewoo, Samsung and KAL Compete for Aircraft Market"]

[Text] At a time when helicopters are becoming a promising industry, competition is heating up among domestic manufacturers. In order to challenge the aeronautics and space industry, known as the "beauty of the future industry," the topflight capitalists are scrambling for a high ground.

Their entry into helicopter manufacturing is only a skirmish in the aeronautics and space industry. Although the market size is still insignificant, helicopters provide an excellent opportunity for the industry to gain technology and experience.

At present, worldwide demand for helicopters is estimated to be about 2,000 units per year. This amounts to \$7 billion, and as demand grows gradually, a total of 36,000 units (\$72.5 billion worth) are expected to be sold in the free world by 1999.

Demand for helicopters in Korea is still insignificant. However, demands for special-purpose and civilian helicopters will most likely grow. Since financiers started acquiring civilian helicopters in the mid-1970's, there are 53 of them currently in operation.

The following 20 helicopters are being used for business purposes: 10 units for Shipbuilding Corp., which acquired Asea Aeronautics; 6 units for Korean Air Lines Co., Ltd.; and 4 units for Do San Development Co., Ltd. And the Office of Forestry, which is a public agency, uses 7 helicopters. In addition, Hyundai, Samsung, Daewoo, Lucky-Goldstar, Ssangyong, Hyosung, Dong-A Construction, and Dongwon Industries, and Pohang Iron & Steel Company have acquired one or two units.

The useful life of a helicopter is about 10 years. Thus, the replacement demand for civilian helicopters is estimated to be about five units per year. But this is too limited for much industry expansion.

What the capitalists are aiming at is the potential demand.

Along with this trend, helicopters are gradually becoming a new industry in Korea. Daewoo Heavy Industries and Samsung Precision Industries are newly entered into this field, and the Korean Air Lines, which has been manufacturing small helicopters, has joined the battle. Domestic manufacturing of helicopters began in 1976, though on a small scale. Since domestic parts make up only 21 percent, it's, in fact, more assembly than manufacturing. But Korean Air Lines has been manufacturing the U.S. Hughes's small helicopter 500D.

On the other hand, Daewoo Heavy Industries and Samsung Precision Industries are focusing on medium-size helicopters. After all, they all intend to grab a head start in domestic development of aircraft.

Next to electronics and automobiles, the aeronautics and space industry is known as a promising business that cannot be ignored by the conglomerates. The helicopter manufacturing abilities of all three companies are still in the early stage. Thus, they have joined the big three U.S. helicopter makers, Sikorski, Bell and Hughes, to win the battle.

Daewoo Heavy Industries will establish a joint corporation with Sikorski Company, which is the biggest helicopter maker in the United States, and plans to manufacture helicopters beginning in May of next year. With an annual production capacity of 50 units, Daewoo will produce 6 helicopters in 1987, and plans to supply 40-48 units per year during the period of 1988-90.

Because of the low utilization rate of domestic parts, at the early stage, Daewoo will gradually expand its helicopter manufacturing along with production of major equipment and parts. Daewoo expects to increase the utilization rate of domestic parts to 70 percent by 1990.

According to Daewoo, it will be able to establish an efficient production facility at the early stage if it utilizes the existing aircraft plant, for which it has already invested 40 billion won, while affiliating with major parts manufacturers. Daewoo plans to invest an additional 20 billion won.

One of the Daewoo's production models, S-76, is known to be adequate as a medium-size helicopter in terms of cruising range, speed and load capacity.

On the other hand, after joining the U.S. Bell Company last month, Samsung Precision Industries declared its entry into the helicopter business. Samsung plans to build a plant which can manufacture 25 helicopters per year, and it plans to start shipping in 1988.

Separately, Samsung Precision Industries is currently building a plant, which will manufacture aircraft bodies including civilian aircrafts. Samsung plans to establish a joint production line that will connect plants for helicopters and plants for civilian aircraft bodies. Samsung feels confident in the helicopter business because it has already reached a near-40 percent level of utilizing domestic parts for aircraft engines.

The Korean Air Lines boasts its know-how and its experience gained over the past several years. Regardless of the models produced by Sikorski or Bell, Korean Air Lines is said to be unrivaled in the areas of assembly, and certain parts that can be produced independently.

Although its current utilization rate of domestic parts is not too great, Korean Air Lines is producing 690 parts and compound materials, and it says 80 percent of the parts will be made in Korea if this trend continues.

Besides its plan to replace the imports, the helicopter industry aims at exports. Daewoo plans to export in accordance with Sikorski's purchase plans while Samsung plans to sell in Southeast Asia.

Since the small domestic market presents a certain amount of disadvantages, the helicopter industry cannot help aiming at exports as a survival strategy. Moreover, there are hidden bottlenecks because of certain delicate relationships with U.S. strategies.

Some predict that two of the three companies will inevitably lose their fight if the helicopter industry follows the offset-style, or negotiated, trade. This is because one company is more than sufficient to satisfy such a small market.

Thus, whether the domestic helicopter industry will be a "3-company competition system" or a "1-company monopoly" remains to be seen.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NEED FOR PROMOTION OF SPACE S&T DEVELOPMENT SEEN

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 23 Aug 86 p 8

[Article by Pak Kyong-un, Reporter: "National Efforts Needed for Development of Space Industry"]

[Text] Known as a "composite art of high technology," satellites will soon be developed in Korea. We have now entered the space science and technology development field, which is dominated by a few of the advanced industrial countries such as the United States.

Chon Hak-je, the minister of science and technology, said, "To become an advanced technology-oriented country, the government plans to promote space science and technology development, and to do so we are preparing medium- and long-term plans, centered on the Institute of Astronomy and Space Science, for development of the space industry." At the same time, academicians, researchers and industries are stepping up research and development activities with a great deal of interest in the development of a space industry, while gaining experience in technologies through participation in international projects for joint developments in the space industry.

The development of space science and technology is difficult and quite costly, but once it proves successful, its far-reaching effects will most likely enable our industry to join the ranks of advanced countries, thereby promising a prosperous future. That's why such countries as the United States, France, Japan, West Germany, and Italy turned to the space industry long ago. The space development can be a tremendous help in extending utilization of earth resources, and in solving food and environmental problems. The wide spread development of high technology and science not only advances all kinds of industrial technologies, but it opens up the door to the space industry market, which is estimated to be \$200 billion by 2000.

Especially, entry into space science and technology has a direct impact on increasing national defense capabilities, including rockets, radar, and observation satellites. Its significant impact is not only on the defense industry but on the export industry. Korean development of space technology has already become a matter of necessity since communication and broadcast satellites are a must in order to meet the demands of TV and communications that are expected to increase rapidly, particularly because of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

Although we can expect a variety of spinoffs from development of space science and technology, our technology development is still in an early stage. We have just begun to pay attention to research and development in this area.

In general, the space science and technology field is divided into six areas. They are: projectiles such as rockets, guidance and control, communication satellites, space science, remote exploration, and space industry materials. In the case of projectiles, Korea has developed a solid-fuel missile which ranges several hundred kilometers, and it has accumulated a certain amount of technology for design and production of relatively sophisticated rockets and aircraft. Korea currently possesses production facilities for a solid-fuel propulsion system, and facilities for rocket launching and control.

Our technology in the guidance and control systems still remains in the infant stage. Although Korea has developed the guidance and control technology for missiles, the guidance and control system for spacecraft is nonexistent. The Korean industry is in the process of developing satellite broadcast receivers and antennae.

Satellite communications have been well-developed. Korea is capable of producing satellite communication antennae 32 meters in diameter. And a Korean electronic communication company has been designated by the International Satellite Communication Organization as a supplier of satellite communication equipment parts. Korea has developed a direct TV reception converter, which is being exported to the U.S.

In the case of space science and industrial materials, Korea has shown no progress in the astronomical observation research for the cosmic gamma ray and the X-ray. The same is true for the space industry materials. Korea has shown a good deal of progress in data transmission and reception technologies through satellite communications, but there has been absolutely no research and development in the areas of satellite transmission and reception systems for remote exploration data. Neither does it have facilities for direct reception from the satellite tracer.

Then, how should Korea proceed in space development in the future? Space science experts contend that our basic direction for the space science and technology should be focused toward effective space development and application in our own circumstances.

The experts say that space science research should aim at basic research in space science, such as space and solar observation, and the development of rockets, small scientific observation satellites, and low altitude satellites. They point out that research for communications technology should target support of the satellite communications industry through the establishment of satellite communication technology including satellites and surface communication equipment.

The experts point out that we must establish facilities and technologies for the remote exploration satellite systems research, surface communications and satellite tracing.

In order to succeed in development of space science and technology, we must, first of all, establish an efficient system for research and development. Needless to say, the government's comprehensive plan for research and development must be carried out on a national scale. We need legislation that supports space science, and at the same time, concerned government agencies, research institutions, schools, and industries must unite to establish a cooperative system which will systematically continue the research. Also, to promote the transfer of technologies from advanced countries, experts point out that we must participate in international plans for space science and technology.

Finally, the age of space science is upon us. But successful development of the space industry requires a vast amount of capital and high technology. Only when we become able to launch a national development of space industry, will we become a satellite exporter in the 21st century.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

STATUS OF INDUSTRIAL R & D CENTERS REPORTED

Seoul KISUL KWANLI in Korean Sep 86 pp 46-49

[Text] R & D Laboratory Attached to Company

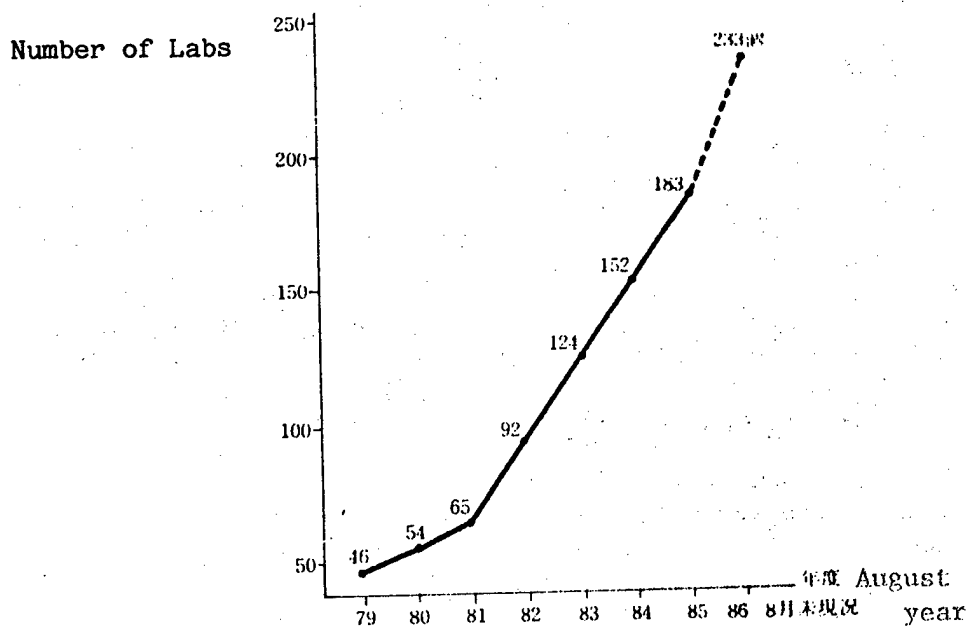
I. Status of Establishment

1. Trend in Establishment of Laboratories

During the eighties, the transfer of core technology from the developed countries has become more difficult due to their protection of this technology. The need to develop domestically core technology is becoming more and more obvious. The establishment of the company affiliated laboratory is growing through the industrial technology development policy, as well as great and incessant efforts to establish a driving force of technological development, and to soften the R & D laboratory establishment regulations.

Until 1985, the trend toward establishing industrial laboratories grew from 46 labs in 1976, to 54 labs in 1980, and 65 labs in 1981 which is 17-20 percent [as published]. The number has steadily grown to 92 labs in 1982, 124 labs in 1983, 152 labs in 1984, and 183 labs in 1985. In other words, the number has been increasing at the rate of about 30 labs each year, and this trend is worthy of close attention.

Figure 1 Trend in Industrial Laboratory Establishment



In 1985, 11 new labs sprouted up in the chemical industry alone, and the increase is 33 percent. In the machine industry, the increase in labs was 25 percent, or an increase of 6 labs. In comparison with 1984, the greatest increase was in the information industry field, in which the number of labs grew from 4 labs in 1984 to 7 labs in 1985, a 75 percent increase. This is the reflection of the growth in the new information and data handling industry, and the increase is a part of that trend.

The trend of various industries in 1985 was 44 labs for the chemical industry (24 percent), 41 labs for the electric and electronics industry (22.4 percent), and 30 labs for the machine industry (16.4 percent). These three industries hold 62.4 percent of the total number of labs, or 183. The rest was 21 labs (11.5 percent) for the beverage and food industry and 15 labs (8.2 percent) for the metal and nonmetal industries.

2. Categorization of Industrial Laboratory by Size and Field

The industrial laboratories, which are the backbone of industrial technology development, are categorized by size. In 1985, the total number of labs was 183, among which, 150 labs belonged to large industrial firms, representing 81.9 percent of the total number of labs, while the remainder, 33 labs (18.1 percent), belonged to the mid to small size industrial firms. In 1984, the total number of labs was 152. Among them, 132 labs, (86.8 percent) belonged to large industrial firms, and the rest, 20 labs (13.2 percent) belonged to the mid to small size industrial firms. It is obvious that the number of labs belonging to mid to small size firms has increased.

Categorization by various industries shows that the information and data handling industry has 7 labs, and 6 (85.6 percent) belong to mid to small size firms. As far as the mid to small size firms are concerned, this group has the highest number of labs. The ratio for mid to small size firms is 31.8

percent [no number given] for the chemical industry, 14.6 percent (6 labs) for the electric and electronic firms, 14.2 percent (3 labs) for the beverage and food industry, and 10 percent (3 labs) for the machine industry.

As for the textile industry, the metal-nonmetal industry, and other firms which are mostly large firms, expansion and technology development were not as prominent as in those in which the technology development extends from mid to small size firms.

3. The Status of Facilities and the Staffs

Our country has been developing steadily, but the history of the industrial lab is comparatively brief. In spite of that, the effort to develop a technological development system is enormous in order to vitalize the R & D activity. The proof of this is that, by the end of 1985, the number of industrial labs which occupied independent buildings was 89 (48.6 percent). On the other hand, the number of labs sharing a building was 76 (41.5 percent), and the rest, 18 firms, were renting their lab space, (see figure 2).

Figure 2 Lab Facility Status

	Independent Building	Sharing	(figure in parenthesis is %)	Renting
1983 124 labs	48(38.7)	67(54.0)		9(7.3)1
1984 152 labs	70(46.0)	73(48.0)		9(6.0)
1985 183 labs	89(48.6)	76(41.5)		18(9.8)

Compared to previous years, the number of labs occupying an independent building has increased steadily, while the contrary, the number of labs sharing buildings is also increasing. In addition the number of rental lab is also increasing. This shows that the system organization and research environment are taking shape continuously in order to carry out their own R & D. Apparently, the increase in the rental lab space is due to the increase in the mid and small size firms.

The labs are categorized by the size of the staff. The number of labs having less than a 30 member staff is 83, which is 45.5 percent, and the number of labs having 30 to 100 on their staff is 75, which is 41 percent. The number of labs having more than 100 members on their staff is 25, which is 13.7 percent.

The number of labs having 30 to 100 staff members has not changed from 75 labs since 1984. The number of labs having more than 100 has drastically increased from 15 (9.9 percent) in 1984 to 25 (13.7 percent) in 1985. This is a reflection of the expansion, vitalization, and stimulation of R & D activity among the large industrial firms.

The number of labs having more than 30 staff members has increased from 62 (40.8 percent) in 1984 to 83 (45.4 percent). This may be due to the recognition of the importance of R & D activity by the mid and small size firms.

II. The Status of Capital Investment in R & D

1. The Amount of Sales to R & D Investment

An indicator for evaluating the trend in the R & D activity of a firm is the ratio of the R & D investment to total sales, and this indicator shows an increasing tendency.

In 1982 the total R & D investment in 92 industrial labs was 140 billion won, in 1983 - 293.8 billion won in 124 labs, in 1984 413 billion won in 152 labs, and in 1985 - 568 billion won in 183 labs. These figures show a continual increase of the investment to R & D. The ratio of total sales to the R & D investment ratio was 0.97 percent in 1982, 1.16 percent in 1983, 1.22 percent in 1984, and 1.39 percent in 1985. The indicator shows a noticeably increase.

Among various industries, the ratios of total sales to R & D expenditure are 11.9 percent in the information and data handling industry, 4.45 percent in the electric and electronic industry, and 1.9 percent in the machine industry. These are significantly higher than other industries, which also showed an increase in the ratio. In comparison with Japan, as of 1984, the size of the investment is not only small but also the ratio for overall industry of Japan is 2.34 percent and quite larger than ours. This shows that the R & D investment is still a very small amount in Korea.

2. The Allocation of R & D Investment

The allocation of the R & D investment was categorized, and 42.5 percent of the investment was allocated for facility and equipment purchase, which is the major portion of the investment. The 32 percent was for staffing, 11.3 percent for materials, and 14.2 percent for other expenses.

For large size industry, 31.8 percent was allocated for staffing, 42.6 percent for facility and equipment. On the other hand, for mid to small size industry, 38.5 percent was allocated for facility and equipment, and 40.3 percent for staffing. This shows that the mid to small size firms are concentrating on R & D staffing, in a relative sense.

With the exception of construction and contracting firms, which have greater expenses for personnel than for facility and equipment, all of the other firms showed that the facility and equipment expenses were the highest.

As for Japan, the staffing expense is 42.0 percent, facility and equipment expense is 20.4 percent. Compared with the data from Japan, the status of labs in Korea is quite similar to that of Japan in the sixties, showing that industrial technology development is still in the primary stage.

3. R & D Expenditure Per Research Staff

The expenditure per research staff in industrial labs was 48 million won [could mean 1985], 38 million won in 1983, and 43 million won in 1984. This is a large increase, but, in comparison with Japan, it is far less than the 72

million won per R & D staff in Japan in 1984. By industry, the textile industry spent 62 million won per R & D staff, and the electric and electronic firms' expenses were above the average expense per R & D staff. The lowest R & D expenditure was spent by beverage-food, chemical, and construction and contracting firms.

The R & D expenditure of Japan in 1984 was about twice that of the average total industrial R & D expenditure per staff in Korea. This expenditure in Japan does include all of the industry with or without industrial research labs. Obviously, the expenditure in Korea would be very small when it was averaged over the entire industry with or without industrial labs.

4. The Average Capital for Major R & D Projects

The scale of R & D projects is indirectly evaluated by the R & D investment per project among 183 industrial R & D labs. The average expenditure for a major R & D project completed in 1985 was 120 million won.

The average expenditure per major R & D projects was 370 million won in the machinery industry and 270 million won by the information and data handling industry; the expenditure is above the industrial average and one can only estimate the magnitude of their projects.

III The Status of R & D Staffing

1. Annual Increase of R & D Staff

As of 1985, the total number of members of staffs engaged in the industrial R & D activity was 24,400 persons. Among them, 11,728 persons or 58.5 percent, were directly involved with R & D activity. The number in 1985 increased by 9,127 persons over 1984, or a 28.5 percent increase. But this increase is quite low as compared to the increase from 5,054 persons in 1983 to 9,127 persons in 1984, an increase of 81 percent.

In spite of such low growth, the staff quality has increased enormously. At the end of 1985, the total R & D staff was 11,728 persons, and the composition was: BS degree 8,786 persons (74.9 percent), master's degree 2,762 persons (23.6 percent), and PhD 180 persons (1.5 percent). In 1984, the staff break down by degree was: BS 7,045 persons (77.2 percent), master degree 1,946 persons (21.3 percent), and PhD 136 persons (1.5 percent).

2. The Distribution of Staff by Size and Kind of Industry

Among 11,728 R & D personnel, 4,759 persons, 40.5 percent, belonged to the electric and electronic industry, 3,131 persons, 26.7 percent, to the machine industry, and 1,469 persons, 12.5 percent, to the chemical industry. The 3 major industries employ 80.7 percent of the total R & D personnel. [as published]

The total number of R & D personnel having masters degrees and PhD degrees in the metal and nonmetal industries was 262 persons, 47.2 percent. The ratio in the chemical and textile industries was slightly above 30 percent, and the ratio was quite small for the machine industry and the electric and electronic

industry. Yet, the absolute number is quite different, i. e., 608 persons in the chemical and textile industries and 1,004 persons in the latter case.

Most of the R & D personnel, 11,147 persons, were employed by large industrial firms, and, only 581 persons were employed by mid to small size firms. The number of advanced degrees (master and PhD) R & D personnel employed by large size firms was 2,842 persons, and, only 100 persons were employed by mid to small size firms. The ratio is significantly high in the large size firms.

3. The Average Number of Staffs per R & D Lab

An indirect indicator for the R & D activity of a firm can be expressed as the average R & D personnel per industrial lab, and it is 109 persons, and the average number of personnel directly engaged in R & D activity is 64 persons.

The average number of R & D personnel in the electric-electronic industry and machine industry is 181 and 200 persons, respectively, and the number of personnel directly involved in R & D activity is 116 and 104 persons, respectively. This shows that these industrial labs are on a larger scale than the other industries which are below average.

4. The Classification of R & D Personnel by Function

The R & D personnel are divided into 3 groups by their functions, i.e., ones who are conducting research and have bachelor's degrees and above, lab technicians who have below college degree and conduct most experiments and measurements, and others who are engaged in management and support functions.

As of the end of 1985, the 183 industrial labs employed 20,044 persons and, among them, more than one-half, 11,728 persons (58.5 percent), were directly engaged in research activity. The number of lab technicians was 6,037 persons (30.1 percent), and the total managerial and support personnel was 2,279 persons (11.4 percent). The number of research personnel has increased from 53.3 percent in 1984 to 58.9 percent in 1985.

The number of persons directly engaged in research was higher in the chemical industry, machinery industry, electric and electronic industry, and beverage and food industry. The number of lab technicians was higher in the textile industry.

The distribution of R & D personnel is 7,458 persons in the electric and electronic industry, 6,016 persons in the machinery industry, and 2,380 persons in the chemical industry. These 3 industries have more labs and personnel than other industries.

5. The Number of R & D personnel per Thousand Employees

The power of R & D and the technology intensiveness is indirectly indicated by the number of R & D personnel per thousand employees. The number was 18 persons in 1984 and it has increased to 20 persons in 1985.

By industry, the information and data handling industry had 122 persons, 39 persons in the electric and electronic industry, 28 persons in the chemical industry, and 22 persons in the machinery industry. The numbers for these industries are higher than the average for the total industry. The number has been increasing, except for construction and contracting firms. However, this average number is quite small when compared with that of Japan in 1984, and this is true also in the major industries.

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CSO: 4107/022

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM IL-SONG SENDS OPEN LETTER TO ALL VOTERS

SK270441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 27 October sent an open letter to all the voters throughout the country. The open letter says:

The meetings of voters in all constituencies throughout the country for the nomination of candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea nominated me as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The nomination of me as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by voters in all constituencies throughout the country is an expression of unbounded and deep trust in our party and the government of the republic and a manifestation of the firm determination to fight to the end for the revolutionary cause of *chuche* under the banner of the republic.

I extend heartfelt thanks to all voters throughout the country for having expressed deep trust in me and hardened the determination to fight to the end for the victory of our revolutionary cause.

No work is more worthwhile than to faithfully serve the people, enjoying their trust. I will continuously dedicate myself to the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the country and to the victory of the cause of socialism and communism to justify the people's deep trust and expectation.

According to the regulations of elections of the deputies to people's assemblies at all levels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a candidate shall be registered only in one constituency. I, therefore, decided to be registered as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly in Tae'an constituency No 651 for the elections of deputies to the eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The elections of deputies to the eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK are a political event of weighty importance in the development and strengthening of our people's power and in the socio-political life of our people. The forthcoming elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly will cement our people's power as firm as a rock and further enhance its function and role, thereby powerfully encouraging our people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

All the voters throughout the country should participate as one in the elections with a high degree of political consciousness and revolutionary zeal and elect true servants of the people as deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly to powerfully demonstrate once again to the whole world the indestructible unity and cohesion of our people closely rallied around our party and the government of the republic and further strengthen the people's power.

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CSO: 4100/038

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA HAILS DEMOCRATIC, POPULAR DPRK ELECTION SYSTEM

SK252315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--The workers, farmers and all other working people enjoy genuine political liberties and rights under the democratic and popular election system in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. All citizens in our country who have reached the age of 17 have the right to elect and be elected, irrespective of sex, race, occupation, length of residence, property status, education, party affiliation, political views and religion. This shows that the election system of our country is most universal and equal.

The democratic and popular election system provided by the great leader President Kim Il-song has been introduced since the people's revolutionary government, a genuine people's power, was set up in the guerrilla base-liberated area during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in the 1930s. This system has become a firm principle of the elections of deputies to the revolutionary power organs of workers and peasants since the country's liberation.

All citizens of our country have above all the right to be elected, which is guaranteed by law.

Many workers and farmers are deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, the highest power body, and to people's assemblies of different levels in our country. Workers accounted for 34.6 percent and cooperative farmers 10.2 percent of deputies elected to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly in 1982.

Deputies from among workers and farmers are performing feats of labour in socialist construction.

In our country, the right to elect, one of the important forms by which the working people execute state power, is realised on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

In our country the procedures and ways of election are defined on the principle of ensuring greatest convenience to citizens.

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CSO: 4100/038

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBERS NOMINATED SPA CANDIDATES

SK250624 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0553 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--The nomination of candidates for the 8th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are taking place across the country.

The Sangbong constituency No 125 nominated Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Kangdong constituency No 83 Pak S-ng-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Tongjom constituency No 606 Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Nakwon constituency No 182 Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Songnyong constituency No 268 Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and the Mangyongdae constituency No 1 So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, as candidates for SPA deputies.

The Punghung constituency No 517 nominated Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Wiyon constituency No 614 Hong Song-nam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Hongwon constituency No 481 Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Taedong constituency No 110 Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and the Chahung constituency No 238 Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

Voters' meetings held in various constituencies nominated as candidates officials and representatives of workers, farmers, working intellectuals and soldiers who are boundlessly faithful to the great leader President Kim Il-song and our party and work devotedly for the party and the leader, for the fatherland and the people.

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CSO: 4100/038

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM HWAN AT MEETING FOR KULLOJA ANNIVERSARY

SK250646 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0602 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of KULLOJA, the politico-theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was held Friday at the People's Palace of Culture. Present there were Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and other officials concerned.

Invited there were the delegations and delegates of the party politico-theoretical magazines of the Soviet Union, the GDR, Romania, Bulgaria, China, Hungary, Vietnam, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland and Czechoslovakia, press officials of the embassies of socialist countries in Pyongyang and foreign correspondents here.

Kim Hwan read a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the WPK to the editorial staff of the magazine KULLOJA. The message said the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his deep insight into the importance of theoretical propaganda in the revolution and construction, founded KULLOJA, the politico-theoretical organ of the party Central Committee, on 25 October 1946, basing himself on the glorious tradition of the revolutionary publications he had established in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Recalling that, over the 40 years since its founding, the magazine has covered a proud road of victory and glory under the wise guidance of the party and the leader, the message said it has resolutely defended the party and the leader politically, ideologically and theoretically, and discharged its revolutionary duty with honor, always breathing with the party.

KULLOJA has positively contributed to creating a favourable climate for the reunification of the country and strengthening the international solidarity for our revolution by widely propagandizing our party's policy of national reunification and its independent foreign policy, the message said.

Kim Yong-hak, editor-in-chief of KULLOJA, made a report at the meeting. Stating that the magazine KULLOJA embarked upon a new road of its development under the meticulous guidance of the party, he stressed:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il took a series of positive measures to improve and strengthen the editing of the magazine in keeping with the new demand of the development of the party and the revolution.

Congratulatory speeches were made at the meeting by Lev Naumenko, first deputy editor-in-chief of KOMMUNIST, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Ma Zhongyang, deputy editor-in-chief of RED FLAG, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; and Eduardo del Llano, editor-in-chief of SOCIALISTA, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

A silk banner from the Chinese magazine RED FLAG was conveyed and congratulatory messages from the party politico-theoretical magazines of the Soviet Union, the GDR, Romania and Mongolia on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the magazine KULLOJA were read at the meeting.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SO KWAN-HUI ATTENDS PUBLISHING HOUSE ANNIVERSARY

SK280447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Agricultural Publishing House was held here on 27 October. At the meeting So Kwan-hui, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, read out a congratulatory letter from the WPK Central Committee to the reporters and editors of the publishing house.

The congratulatory letter points out that the great leader basing himself on the shining tradition of [word indistinct] publications established in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle founded the magazine CHOSON NONGOP (KOREAN AGRICULTURE) as the first agricultural publication of New Korea in September 1946 and saw to it that many agricultural publications were brought out to meet the requirements of the revolution and construction and built up a press center for their editing and publication.

Agricultural publications, it says, actively mobilized the agricultural working people to energetically carry on the three revolutions, upholding the socialist rural theses of our party and positively contributed to consolidating and developing the socialist system established in the rural villages and effecting an upsurge in all domains of agriculture.

Ho Kyong-pil, director and editor-in-chief of the publishing house, made a report at the meeting. He stressed that the editing and bringing out of agricultural publications has greeted a new heyday under the experienced leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

With a deep grasp of the role of publications in thoroughly applying the great chuche method of farming and effecting a big upswing in agricultural production, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed to a concrete orientation and ways to this end, he said.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the party, the reporter said, the Agricultural Publishing House has edited and brought out many books, magazines and battle flashes over the past 40 years and has today developed and strengthened to be a reliable press center bringing out every year scores of kinds of magazines and books including various technical books.

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CSO: 4100/038

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

SPA CANDIDATES NOMINATED--Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--Nomination of candidates for deputies to the 8th Supreme People's Assembly continues in constituencies across the country in an atmosphere of high political enthusiasm of the entire voters. The Ryonpo constituency No 147 nominated Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Soedol constituency No 584 Cho Se-ung, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and the Yokpyong constituency No 258 Yi Son-sil, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, as candidates for SPA deputies. The Oun constituency No 72 nominated Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, the Ohyon constituency No 346 So Kwan-hui, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, the Tokdal constituency No 343 Kim Yun-hyok, first vice-premier of the Administration Council, the Yangso constituency No 195 Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier of the Administration Council, and the Munpyong constituency No 407 Yun Ki-pok. Officials and representatives of the workers, farmers, intellectuals and soldiers who are boundlessly faithful to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the party and dedicate their all to the fatherland and people were also nominated at voters' meetings. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 26 Oct 86] /9604

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--The nomination of candidates for elections of deputies to the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea slated for 2 November has been successfully wound up in all constituencies throughout the country. The great leader President Kim Il-song was nominated in all constituencies throughout the country as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. Senior officials of the party and state were also nominated as candidates for deputies to the SPA. Officials and representatives of workers, farmers, intellectuals and soldiers who, upholding the guidance of the party and the leader with loyalty, devotedly strive for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism were nominated as candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 28 Oct 86] /9604

KIM IL-SONG REGISTERED AS CANDIDATE--Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song has been registered as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. According to a report of the Central Election Committee issued on 28 October, the respected leader President Kim Il-song, the founder and great guide of the Workers' Party of Korea and the republic, has been registered as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly at the election committee of Tae'an constituency No 651 for the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 29 Oct 86] /9604

CSO: 4100/038

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

APPLICABILITY OF TAEAN SYSTEM TO COMPLEXES EXPLAINED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Han Myong-ik: "Displaying the Excellence of the Taeon System and Complexes"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song exhorted us as follows: "In order to carry out socialist economic construction effectively, we must improve economic guidance and enterprise management. Functionaries in the economic sectors must give firm precedence to political work as required by the Taeon work system, and immediately implement the independent economic accounting system by correctly utilizing economic dimensions so as to control and manage the economy scientifically and rationally.

The Taeon work system that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has forged is the most excellent communist economic control system for our character which fully embodies the mass line and the principles of science in harmony with the quintessence of the socialist economic system. The Taeon work system is an economic control system where factories and enterprises under the collective guidance of party committees carry out all management activities, give precedence to political work, arouse the producing masses, implement proposed economic tasks, and allow responsible supervisory assistance to subordinates. The Taeon work system is an economic control system which enables the most correct perception and utilization of the demands of socialist economic rules, to control and manage the economy scientifically and rationally, in harmony with the scientific and technical demands of the production processes based on modern technology. Because of its revolutionary quintessence and substance, the Taeon work system firmly guarantees party leadership in economic control, correctly combines political-moral incentives with material incentives, and centralism with democracy, and thus enables control and management of the economy in a revolutionary and scientific manner suited to the essential demands of a socialist economy. The Taeon work system is also an economic control system that controls and manages the economy by relying on the high revolutionary enthusiasm of producing masses, and that largely embodies the communist principle, "one for all and all for one." Practical experiences clearly demonstrates that the Taeon work system is the most scientific and powerful economic control system for our character to control and manage the economy to suit the demands of socialist and communist construction, so as effectively to remold men, society, and even nature in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

In order to adhere to the Tae'an work system in socialist economic control, and fully display its excellence, we must endlessly improve and perfect the economic guidance system, and the enterprise control method to suit the realistic demands of economic development.

After scientifically analyzing the inevitability of socialist economic development, and the urgent demands of our economic development, a conference of the Party Central Committee, the Central People's Committee and the responsible administration functionaries was held on 16 July 1985, and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took an epoch-making step toward the rational organization and management of complexes. This opened a broad avenue to display the excellence of the Tae'an work system.

The complex is an excellent enterprise organizational form that enables the producing masses to become true masters of economic control in accordance with the basic spirit and demands of the Tae'an work system. It also resolves all problems posed in economic management in accordance with the will and interest of the producing masses by relying on their creative power.

The complex is above all an enterprise organizational form that effectively realizes the collective guidance of the party committee.

Collective guidance of the party committee in economic control constitutes the central most factor in the Tae'an work system, and it is the basic factor for regulating the revolutionary and scientific nature of the Tae'an work system.

At the complex the party committee is the supreme guidance organ, and under its collective guidance all management activities of the complex are carried out. The party committee of the complex collectively discusses all problems posed in the production and management activities of the enterprise so as to formulate correct directions and methods, and actively to arouse subordinate party organizations, party members, and workers to carry out organizational and political tasks and fully implement them. Staff sections of the complex, under the guidance of the party committee at the complex, carries out, with responsibility, economic organizational work. The party committee at the complex effectively plays the role of helmsman in economic work, thus properly combining administrative-economic work and party political work to suit the principles of socialist economic control. It fully implements party guidance over administrative-economic work, and enables further enhancement of the self-autonomy and responsibility of administrative-economic functionaries. The party committee, as the party organization of the complex, is the planning unit, production unit, and implementation unit, with the responsibility to guarantee the implementation of planned tasks imposed on the enterprise. It concentrates party guidance on production practices, thus enabling complete coordination of party work with implementation of economic tasks. Also as the party committee at the complex, with implementation and guidance functions, and as the masters responsible for the production in the factories and enterprises encompassed by the complex, substantively aids and controls the activities of subordinate party organizations, it enables full implementation of party guidance over the overall economic tasks of the complex. This demonstrates

that the complex is the enterprise organization form that can effectively implement the collective guidance of the party committee to control and manage a modern large-scale socialist economy in a revolutionary and scientific manner.

Our complexes are also an enterprise organizational form that can fully realize the principles of the mass line in economic guidance and enterprise control. It combines the consistent principle of socialist economic control, and the basic spirit of the Taaen work system to carry through the mass line in economic control.

The complex enables a proper combination of centralism with democracy in economic control, thus maximally enhancing the responsibility and creativity of production units and producing masses, and enabling them to fulfill their roles as the masters of production and control. Today, as the economic base of the nation expands, the number of production units is increasing, rapidly and their role is expanding. This new circumstance demands that we display, in economic control, democracy, while guaranteeing centralism and unified guidance to suit the quintessence of the socialist economic system, thus having production units and producing masses more highly enhance their responsibility and creativity.

The complex is a planning unit, production unit, and implementation unit that independently carries out management activities by holding itself responsible for production, and by maximally displaying creativity. As the complex, with certain rights, responsibly and independently organizes and implements production activities on the basis that it formulates plans independently under the unified guidance of the state, it guarantees fully the creativity of functionaries who are the masters of production and control, and the producing masses.

As the complex also brings economic guidance close to the subordinate so as to combine guidance closely with the masses, it enables full implementation of the mass line in economic control.

As the complex is organized and managed, capable economic functionaries and technicians can go down to production units to organize and guide the production units to organize and guide the production activities of the producing masses. They can substantively assist subordinate factories and enterprises in the full responsibility for their production, and they can eliminate links and units not needed in economic guidance. Thus it brings economic guidance close to the subordinate, it closely combines guidance with the masses, and thus endlessly enhances the role of functionaries and producing masses who are the masters of production.

Next, the complex is an enterprise organizational form which enables scientific and rational control and manages a large-scale socialist economy. The principle problem in a socialist economy is to enhance economic efficacy in economic control in order to control and manage it scientifically and rationally, and this is an important demand of the Taaen work system. As the complex brings economic guidance and control close to the subordinate, thus providing practical guidance to suit the specific conditions of production, and further strengthens

technical guidance to suit the scientific and technical demand of modern production, it guarantees scientific economic control. As, based on its right to carry out independent management activities, the complex actively and satisfactorily resolves supply problems guaranteeing work, cooperative production organization, transportation organization, and other production conditions to suit specific realities and demands, it enables a speedy and accurate economic organization on a scientific basis. As the complex maximally mobilizes and utilizes all conditions and potentials of production, correctly organizes social labor, and effectively utilizes production potential, it achieves the maximal economic effect at the least social labor expense. The complex also, through the process of satisfactorily implementing the independent economic accounting system, is able to rationalize enterprise control. At the same time, it enables committees and ministries to strengthen the scientific and technical guidance of complexes.

Thus, the complex is the enterprise organizational form which fully displays the excellence of the Taeon work system by strengthening the collective guidance of the party committee and by totally implementing the mass line scientifically. It is the essential characteristic of the complex organization and management to display the excellence of the Taeon work system, and it is the most important factor in guaranteeing its power and vitality. As the complex displays the excellence of the Taeon work system, it is the most excellent enterprise organizational form for our character, and enables us to adhere fully to the working class principle in economic guidance and control, to build socialism and communism successfully, and to guide and control the economy scientifically and rationally in accordance with the demands of the laws of a socialist economy.

As the complexes have been more broadly organized and rationally managed under the wise guidance of the great leader, complexes have more highly displayed the excellence of the Taeon work system, and exhibited great power in production and construction.

All economic guidance functionaries are urged to exhibit the excellence of the Taeon work system by more effectively controlling and managing complexes which have shown vitality through practice.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

WORKING TO REALIZE TAEAN WORK SYSTEM IN ORGANIZING COMPLEXES

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean Jul 86 pp 46-51

[Article by Yi Song-sol: "Implementation of Taeon Work System and the Complexes"]

[Text] The greater leader Comrade Kim Il-song opened up a wide road along which [we] can further improve economic management in conformity with the requirements for the Taeon work system by means of organizing the complexes on the basis of a deep analysis of the concrete realities of the socialist economic construction which is forcefully being launched on a new stage.

The complexes organized by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song represent a new organizational form, of our own type, of enterprises which most accurately reflect the characteristics of socialist society, and the governing by natural-law of the economic development in our country.

The complexes of our country are, above all, an excellent organizational form of enterprises designed to step up the collective guidance of the party committees over the management of enterprises in conformity with the requirement for the Taeon system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to operate our modern industrial enterprises, it is imperative to employ scientific methods and to mobilize the wisdom of the masses under the collective guidance of the party committees." ("Works of Kim Il-song," vol 19, p 65)

The Taeon work system founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song represents a revolutionary form of economic management in which the party committees' collective guidance is the basic core of the economic management.

In the economic management, the party committees' collective guidance is the most central content of the Taeon work system. It serves as a factor in defining the revolution-orientedness and science-orientedness of the Taeon work system.

Guaranteeing the party committees' collective guidance in economic management means that all problems are to be debated and solved on the basis of creative initiative of broad masses and through the active participation of the members of the organization concerned, that the capability and talents of all people are to be displayed, and that measures are to be taken so that the work may not be carried out dictatorially through the views or assertions of a certain individual.

Establishing a work system in which the economy is to be managed and operated on the basis of the collective guidance of the party committees becomes a more and more essential demand as the socialist and communist construction is intensified. Under the conditions in which the socialist economic construction is actively pushed and the scale of production units grows further and business activities get more complicated, the management of enterprises cannot be improved further unless the collective guidance of the party committees is stepped up.

The complexes of our country make it possible that the principle of working-class-orientedness be thoroughly materialized in the management of socialist economy by means of firmly securing the collectiveness in the management of enterprises under the guidance of the party committees.

The complexes' further stepping up the party committees' collective guidance in the management of the economy is above all aimed at closely combining the administrative guidance and the party-oriented guidance on the basis of the complexes.

Correctly combining the work of administration and economy and the party's political work is one of the important principles governing the guidance and management of the socialist economy. Only when the party's political work, which is designed to activate the thoughts of the people, and the work of administration and economy, which is designed to guarantee the work of technology and business activities, are combined with each other in conformity with the requirements for the developing realities, can great successes be scored in the construction of a socialist economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song newly established the complexes [by combining] those various plants and enterprises which were closely related with one another in production and technology, and thereby saw to it that the party committees of the complexes, as the supreme guidance organization, would conduct guidance over all works through unified control.

The party committee of a complex carries out the organizational and political work in order to discuss and solve collectively all the problems arising in the complex-oriented industrial production and enterprise management and, thereby, to actuate the party organizations, party members, and workers of the plants and enterprises in its jurisdiction. The planning staff members of the complex carry out responsibly the work of economic organization under the guidance of the complex' party committee. Thus the party-oriented guidance and administrative guidance over the production and operation come to be conducted more and more closely and more substantially around the complex.

The fact that the organization of a complex steps up the collective guidance of the party committee in economic management is related to the fact that the party work of the complex becomes more closely combined with economic work.

It is an essential requirement for the party work system to move the party work in the direction of carrying out socialist construction efficiently and to make the party work thoroughly dedicated to that cause.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, party work is always to be dedicated to the cause of carrying out socialist construction efficiently. The achievements in party work must be manifest in achievements in socialist construction. The party work is not conceivable apart from economic work. The party work of an enterprise must be directed toward thorough implementation of the economic tasks assigned to the enterprise and must be dedicated to that cause. In order to do so, the party organizations and party functionaries must concentrate all [their efforts] in socialist economic construction with the attitude of taking full responsibility for economic work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in organizing the complexes, saw to it that the party committee of a complex would be able to combine party work closely with the implementation of economic tasks.

The party committee of a complex, being a party organization established at a fundamental combat unit of socialist production that is a planning unit, a production unit, and an execution unit, is charged with the responsibility for and obligation of guaranteeing in a party-oriented way the economic tasks assigned to the complex.

The party committee of a complex unceasingly steps up party-oriented guidance in order successfully to guarantee the implementation of all the state plans, including the production plans of the complex. The party committee, setting up the party's economic policy as its main line [of guidance], collectively discusses and sets forth concrete directions and ways of implementing party policy, gives assignments, steps up the party-oriented guidance over the overall work of the complex by means of reviewing the implementation of assignments, and thereby positively guarantees the implementation of economic work. The organization of the party committees of the complexes has made it possible [for us] to concentrate all our efforts in the implementation of economic tasks under the guidance of the party committees, and closely to combine party work with the implementation of economic work.

The party committees of the complexes not only concentrate efforts in the implementation of economic tasks of the complexes, but also step up their guidance for those party committees of plants and enterprises in their jurisdiction. They thus see to it that each party committee will be able to implement thoroughly the party's economic policy.

The party committee of a complex, equipped both with execution and guidance capability, on the basis of its collective discussion and decisions regarding all the problems arising in the scope of the complex, sets forth the direction and method of the work of the party committees of plants and enterprises.

It steps up guidance so that the party committees of plants and enterprises in its jurisdiction may thoroughly carry out the decisions made through its collective discussion.

In this way, the party committee of a complex, while stepping up the party-oriented guidance over the administrative and economic work of the complex, render substantial assistance in carrying out the work of the party committees of enterprises in its jurisdiction. Through this process, the party committee of the complex firmly conducts its party-oriented guidance over the whole economic work of the complex in conformity with the requirements for the Tae'an work system.

All this attests to the fact that our complexes founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song represent an organizational form of enterprises of our own type in which the collective guidance of the party committees is to be stepped up, and in which the economy is to be managed and operated in conformity with the requirements for the Tae'an work system.

Furthermore, our country's complexes founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song represent an excellent organizational form of enterprises that enables the masses' line to be thoroughly implemented in the management of enterprises.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party's consistent principle and method in economic guidance are that the upper should help the lower, that the political work should be given priority to actuate the masses, and that the task of economic construction should be implemented by means of the power and wisdom of the masses." (Op. cit., p 247)

Implementing the line of masses in economic management is a definite principle governing the management of a socialist economy. It is a fundamental requirement for the Tae'an work system.

The implementation of the line of masses means to carry out the management of the economy by means of the masses. In other words, it means that the workers who are the masters of production and management are actively mobilized, and their enthusiasm and creative initiative are fully displayed, and thereby all the problems arising in production and management are solved.

In the management of a socialist economy, only when the will of producing masses is respected, their interests are safeguarded, and the creative wisdom and positiveness of workers are highly displayed, can all the problems arising in the economic management be successfully solved, and can the economy be developed quickly by means of maximally mobilizing production potentials and inner reserves.

The complexes of our country make it possible that the line of masses be thoroughly materialized in economic management by means of correctly combining the state's centralized guidance, and the creative initiative of producing masses in conformity with the requirements for the new stage of economic development.

Correctly combining the state's centralized guidance, and the creative initiative of the masses is essential for the economy to be managed and operated in conformity with the characteristics of a socialist society, and with the law-governed requirement for socialist and communist construction. In particular, that becomes a more and more important problem as the socialist construction makes further progress, the scale of the economy grows, and the production-technology relationship among fields and among enterprises becomes more and more complicated.

The complexes of our country are an excellent organizational form of enterprises in which centralization and democracy can be correctly combined so that the creative initiative of local [entities], plants, surprises, and the masses may be highly displayed, while the state's unified guidance is being guaranteed in conformity with requirements for the development of realities at a new stage of economic construction.

As the complexes are organized and become a planning unit, a production unit, and an execution unit, the state maps plans and controls the production process directly for the complexes, and steps up its guidance for plants and enterprises without moving through intermediate entities. Furthermore, the complexes display democracy and the creative initiative of the masses by means of demonstrating their independence in operation from a lot of authorities, including the guidance over production, mapping out current plans, organizing cooperative production, and supplying resources. Even better, committees and ministries of the state administration council firmly conduct, with emphasis, their policy-oriented guidance, and thereby step up the state's centralized guidance and control effectively. They conduct it in conformity with the demands of developing realities, making fresh transformations which effect a more obvious display of the creative initiative of enterprises and production groups.

The complexes of our country broaden economic guidance to reach the lower entities, closely combine guidance with the masses, and make it possible that the line of the masses be thoroughly implemented in conformity with the requirements for the Tae'an work system.

The correct guidance for the popular masses is a firm guarantee to equip the masses' activities with self-consciousness and purpose-consciousness, and to lead the masses to collective activities and organizational activities. Only when the producing masses get correct guidance, can they become conscious of their strength, and can they carry out the socialist economic construction organizationally and with purpose-consciousness. Only the producing masses who get correct guidance can firmly hold their position as the masters of production and management, and can satisfactorily play their roles. Therefore, correctly combining guidance and the masses in economic management is a firm guarantee for making producing masses fulfill their responsibility and roles as the masters of production and management.

The great leader Comrad Kim Il-song founded the Tae'an work system, a form of communist economic management, seeing to it that economic guidance would reach

the lower level in conformity with the concrete realities of socialist economic construction, and that guidance and the masses would be correctly combined.

Making economic guidance approach the lower level means to make the guiding force approach production sites, and to allow guidance over production to be carried out on the spot.

Under the economic management system that is based on the complexes, the economic management organization at the center will be rationally adjusted, competent technicians and functionaries who have been working there will be sent to [production] sites, the guidance force of the complexes will be strengthened, and the complexes will directly carry out a greater portion of the function of economic guidance over which the committees and ministries have had jurisdiction. As the competent guidance functionaries carry out their work among the producing masses, the party's thoughts and will will infiltrate the masses in time, the intentions and demands of the workers and the concrete realities at lower levels will be correctly understood, and pending problems will be solved effectively.

In particular, the organization of the complexes makes guidance and the masses more closely combined in economic management by means of reducing the number of segments and units in economic guidance. Reducing the number of segments and units of economic guidance is a law-governed requirement for the development of a socialist economy. Only when the number of segments and units of economic guidance are reduced, can the guidance spread among the masses, and can social production be carried out scientifically and rationally by highly displaying the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative positiveness of producers.

Under the system of economic management which is based on the complexes, the number of segments of economic guidance and management has been reduced quite a lot by means of combining into one the plants and enterprises which are closely related with one another in terms of production and technology, and making them a large-scale unified enterprise.

By means of reducing the number of intermediate entities and conducting guidance directly from the center in economic management, it has become possible that the party policy and the state's decisions designed to implement that policy rapidly infiltrate lower levels, that the state of things surrounding the implementation be reviewed in time, and that guidance be conducted on the basis of all that. Furthermore, guidance functionaries now can solve pending problems in time by means of going down by themselves to production sites, of constantly reviewing realities there, and of actively organizing and mobilizing producing masses.

All this attests to the fact that the system of economic management which is based on the complexes closely combine guidance with the masses so that the line of masses may be thoroughly implemented in economic management in conformity with the requirements for the Tsean work system.

Furthermore, our country's complexes founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song represent an organizational form of enterprises of our own type in which the principle of science-orientedness can be firmly materialized in economic management.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"All our economic organizations and enterprises must thoroughly accept the Tae'an work system, must make the creative capability and talents of the masses fully displayed in economic construction, and must manage and operate the economy more scientifically and rationally." (Op. cit., p 524)

Guaranteeing science-orientedness in economic management means: that a high speed of economic development is guaranteed unceasingly by means of organizing and mobilizing across the board all the conditions and possibilities in production in conformity with the requirements for the rules of the socialist economy; and that the greatest economic successes are scored by means of rationally combining all elements of production and intensively utilizing production resources.

The problem arising first in managing and operating the economy scientifically is to map out accurate measures on the basis of the objective rules of the economy, and the principle governing economic management. In other words, it is to map out the objective rules of economy so that the party's economic policy and economic tasks may be successfully carried out, and to set forth scientific management measures in conformity with the demands of realities. Furthermore, it is imperative that the greatest economic successes be achieved with the lowest labor expenses by means of rationally combining production elements and maximally mobilizing all the conditions and possibilities of production growth.

The organization of the complexes make it possible that economic guidance and management approach the lower level, and that the guidance be strengthened in conformity with the realities of production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw to it that the complexes would carry out the functions of mapping out plans, guiding production, organizing production, and guaranteeing resources, as well as the fundamental function of economic management, and that the complexes would actively carry out the adjustment of labor, machine equipment, raw materials, and resources, and the adjustment work of the current production plans.

Under the condition in which the complexes directly carry out, with a lot of authority, the work of mapping out plans, guiding production, organizing production, and supplying resources, the complexes are able to carry out all the works of economic organization scientifically, quickly, and accurately in conformity with their own realities, and with actual conditions.

Such measures make it possible correctly to combine production elements and achieve the greatest economic successes by means of most effectively utilizing all the conditions and possibilities of production.

The complexes map out plans, under the guidance of the state planning organization, in such a way that the plans always well reflect the state's demands, and the will of producing masses, and that the plans conform to the realities of the complexes. They responsibly make contracts with the plants and enterprises related with them. Even when they transmit ratified plans to plants and enterprises in their jurisdiction, they do so after making them concrete on the bases of analysis of the production conditions and in conformity with realities.

Furthermore, the complexes have the authority to directly organize and control the production in the plants and enterprises in their jurisdiction. The authority of directly organizing and controlling the production of the plants and enterprises in their jurisdiction must be granted exclusively to the complexes. Thus the complexes give priority to preparations for production, including the acquisition of equipment, raw materials, fuel, and resources and the organization of transportation, and make necessary preparations. In particular, they accurately organize cooperative production among the units within the complexes, tighten the rules governing cooperative production, and scientifically carry out business activities.

An important problem arising in scientifically and rationally managing and operating the economy is to conduct the management of technology and the management of equipment efficiently. Equipped with the authority to purchase and register equipment, adjustments, and scrapping, the complexes correctly map the measures for rationally utilizing equipment. The complexes rationally keep the balance, in terms of production capability and in terms of the types of machines, among the plants and enterprises, and among the production units of plants and enterprises. They repair or replace defective processes in time, and replace worn-out or out-of-date equipment, and thereby rationally utilize overall machine equipment and greatly increase production capability. The complexes review technical specifications and the standard manufacturing procedures for important processes prepared by the plants and enterprises in their jurisdiction, and get the approval of the committees and ministries concerned, and return the approved specifications and procedures to the plants and enterprises. As for the standard manufacturing procedures other than those cited above, they are reviewed and approved by the complexes themselves. The complexes have the authority to improve unceasingly and perfect these procedures as technology developments further and conditions for production change. Such an authority plays a big role in scientifically and rationally carrying out production by means of setting forth technological and economic measures conforming to changes in the conditions for production. Furthermore, the complexes have authority to make contracts: they make contracts in compliance with plans, and thereby responsibly guarantee, on their own, the raw materials, resources, and equipment needed for production. When the resources needed for production are acquired on their own within the complexes, the

responsibleness of functionaries and workers is further enhanced; and the resources needed are guaranteed by mobilizing inner reserves to the maximum in compliance with the principle of self-reliance. In particular, when the complexes make contracts on their own, they make contracts responsibly and scientifically on the basis of a concrete review of all the production-technology conditions of the complexes.

The organization of the complexes makes it possible that the scientific and technological guidance over modern production be stepped up further, and that all the business activities be carried out scientifically.

Stepping up scientific and technological guidance under the conditions in which production is unceasingly developing on the basis of modern science and technology is an essential requirement for the development of a socialist economic management.

In order to step up the scientific and technological guidance over the economy in conformity with the requirements for developing realities, it is imperative that unified and concentrated guidance be realized by means of certain guiding forces and methods.

When the complexes are organized, the committees and ministries of the State Administration Council can get out of complicated economic business work, and can further step up the scientific and technological guidance for the plants and enterprises in their fields by means of strong technological forces and methods. Now the committees and ministries of the State Administration Council, foreseeing the prospect of future development, are able to develop science and technology, and can step up the scientific and technological guidance for the plants and enterprises in their jurisdiction. In other words, the committees and ministries of the State Administration Council can now accelerate the overall technological development in their fields, can step up the scientific and technological guidance for the complexes, can apply new technology in production and management in conformity with the tendency of the scientific and technological development, and can solve pending scientific and technological problems in plants and enterprises at the spots [of production]. Doing so makes it possible that production and management of the complexes can be firmly transformed into a modern scientific and technological process, and that the economy be scientifically managed.

The organization of the complexes makes it possible that the collective guidance of the party committees be stepped up in economic management, and thereby that the line of masses and science-orientedness be more efficiently utilized. Thus it has opened up a new way along which the Tsean work system can be thoroughly implemented.

The thorough implementation of the Tsean work system is an important content--essential characteristics--of business activities of our country's complexes. It is a fundamental factor that makes the complexes display their vitality.

The founding of a large-scale enterprise, such as a complex, which is capable of more thoroughly implementing the Tae'an work system is a precious fruition of judicious guidance from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, which is designated to improve economic management in conformity with the essential requirements for the socialist society and with the law-governedness of the development of a socialist economy.

Today we are faced with an honorable task of more efficiently managing and operating the complexes founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and thereby of unceasingly and thoroughly implementing the Tae'an work system. In order to successfully carry out this precious task, it is imperative for us to concentrate collective force and wisdom in enhancing the roles of the party committees of the complexes, in firmly controlling overall economic work, and in further improving business activities. While doing that, it is of importance that all the party functionaries and administrative and economic functionaries responsibly carry out the duties assigned to them. The party functionaries must verse themselves in economic and technological knowledge of the field assigned to them. They must always put themselves among the masses and thereby highly arouse their revolutionary enthusiasm; and they must actively help the work of functionaries of economic guidance. The economic guidance functionaries must exercise self-control in order to prevent departmentalism, and the minor and wrong trend of giving priority to the interests in their own field and their own unit. They must scientifically and tightly organize all the work of economic organization, including planning and organization and control of production, firmly on the basis of the whole-party- and the whole-state-oriented views.

We must actively improve the production and business activities of the complexes in conformity with developing realities, must more scientifically and rationally manage and operate the socialist economy in conformity with the requirements for the Tae'an work system, and must unceasingly create miracles and innovation in production and construction.

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CSO: 4110/005

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

TAEAN WORKERS INNOVATE IN EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION

SK282216 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--The workers of the Taean heavy machine complex, a leading enterprise in this domain, are effecting successive innovations in the manufacture of generating equipment on the threshold of the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The workers there waged a powerful drive with the honor of having nominated the great leader President Kim Il-song as a candidate for deputy to the SPA. They have produced a complete set of hundreds of generating machines including large hydraulic turbines and generators to be installed at the large-scale Taechon power station.

They have launched a powerful mass technical innovation movement, introducing into production in this course over 1,300 cases of valuable technical innovation proposals and rational methods and raising labour productivity over four times.

General shop No 1 lifted the processing speed to finish the assignments for ordered equipment 2 months ahead of schedule and the general sheet metal processing shop cut the time of sheet metal processing and assembling to a quarter.

The complex is a historical place where the new socialist industrial management system originated.

President Kim Il-song, giving on-the-spot guidance to this complex (then the Taean electrical appliances factory) in December 1961, set up the Taean work system, a new factory management system and superior socialist economic management system.

Whenever the construction of important objects began, the complex produced necessary equipment in good time, thereby making a big contribution to the economic development of the country.

Recently, it has successfully manufactured modern large generating equipment including a 125,000 kva hydro-power generator and large mining equipment and ordered equipment needed for the expansion of metallurgical bases. It supplied nearly all the ordered equipment needed for the construction of the West Sea barrage stretching 8 kilometers across the rough sea and its operation.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

CONSTRUCTION OF HEAVY GAME GYMNASIUM ACCELERATED

SK242300 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--The construction of a heavy game gymnasium is progressing apace in the Angol sports village of the Kwangbok Street. It is one of the construction projects for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. Boxing, judo, wrestling and other heavy games will be held at the gymnasium.

The gymnasium under construction, linked with a light game gymnasium, in the central part of the sports village will be peculiar in its style. The gymnasium with glass sides will be lined with ornamental walls to bring the magnificence of its interior into relief outside.

With a total floor space of over 8,000 square meters the gymnasium will be 13 meters high and more than 60 meters wide and long. It will have 2,000 seats.

It will have various training rooms, up-to-date facilities needed for the organization of games and good service facilities.

The Yanggang provincial youth construction brigade is in charge of the project.

In the last 2 months or more since the ground-breaking the brigade has excavated more than 5,000 cubic meters of earth and finished the foundation concrete tamping of more than 1,000 cubic meters and the assembling of pillars of the main building of the gymnasium.

The builders are now accelerating the construction, setting themselves the goal of finishing the roof project within this year.

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CSO: 4100/038

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA ON PROGRESS OF DPRK HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

SK271027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--The hydro-meteorological service has been reconstructed on modern lines in Pyongyang. It is equipped with large-size electronic computers, weather radars and atmospheric pollution measuring instruments.

Meteorological satellite receiving apparatuses are now replenished.

The service has institutes of various domains, such as meteorology hydrology and oceanography, and observatories, each covering 500 square kilometers.

Since its inception (10 July 1946) the hydro-meteorological service has played an important role in developing the economy of the country and making an effective use of natural environment through Korea's meteorological, hydrological and oceanographical observation and forecast and scientific research.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il explained the importance of historical data of observation in carrying out in a planned way grand nature remaking projects including the comprehensive and rational use of water and the reclamation of tideland and has always directed deep attention to the work of the hydro-meteorological service.

He saw to it that a system was built to watch atmospheric pollution in keeping with the developing reality, forecasting concretized in different domains to prevent damages to the national economy by the cold front and its accuracy further enhanced. He has sent modern means of computation and measurement to the service and built up its staff with competent workers including doctors and associate doctors.

The service successfully solves meteorological, hydrological and oceanographical problems arising in different fields of the national economy under the energetic guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

It has completed a detailed agricultural climatic map of the country and thereby provided a scientific guarantee for carrying into effect the principle of the right crop in right season and right crop in right soil, as required by the juche methods of farming.

It has also given a scientific exposition of hydrological and oceanographical problems which had been considered difficult in the large-scale barrage construction and tideland reclamation and contributed to the development and exploitation of natural resources of power including water and wind through brisk scientific research.

Today the hydro-meteorological service is conducting scientific and technological exchange with scores of countries in the world and international organisations.

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CSO: 4100/038

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

REPUBLIC ACHIEVES SUCCESS IN ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY

SK270607 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0557 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--Korea has set it as an immediate task to raise the cultural and intellectual level of working people to that of university graduates.

The majority of the population of Korea was illiterate right after her liberation (15 August 1945). This was an evil consequence of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. Adult illiterates alone numbered over 2.3 million.

The great leader President Kim Il-song, regarding it as a link in the building of a new democratic Korea to eradicate illiteracy, led the whole society and all people campaign to this end.

A well-regulated adult education system consisting of schools teaching the Korean letters as the main and 2-year adult schools and 3-year adult middle schools was set up from the capital to Ri (village) in the country.

Adult schools opened at factories, enterprises, farm and fishing villages and all other places of the country where there were illiterates.

Hundreds of thousands of working people studied at over 16,000 adult schools in 1946.

Through two successful anti-illiteracy campaigns illiteracy has been completely eradicated across the country till March 1949. After that, all the working people reached the cultural and technical level of middle school graduates through working people's schools and working people's middle schools set up to raise the level of the general knowledge of people to that of primary and middle school graduates.

This was a success made already 10 years ago in Korea. The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1980 set it as a task to lift the cultural and intellectual level of all members of society to that of university graduates in order to realize the intellectualisation of the whole society.

Remarkable successes have been registered in the work to attain this goal.

Along with the regular educational institutions, the number of working-while-studying factory universities and farm and fishery universities has increased with each passing year and university on TV is widely operated.

In the last few years alone scores of more universities have been set up.

Today there are over 230 universities and hundreds of colleges and the number of technicians and specialists has reached 1,250,000 in Korea.

The proportion between labourers on the one hand and technicians and specialists on the other has surpassed 7:1.

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CSO: 4100/038

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

SOCIALIST POLICIES SAID TO ENHANCE PEOPLE'S DAILY LIVES

SK281013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--Various beneficial state policies for the people's life are widely introduced in Korea under our socialist system. Typical examples are the supply of food, clothes and houses to the working people, compulsory free education system, free medical service system, the system of bringing up and educating children, the system of rest and recuperation at state expense and the complete abolition of the taxation, etc.

The state purchases rice and cereals at 62 and 40 chon per kilogram from farmers and supplies them to the factory and office workers at 8 and 6 chon per kilogram respectively. This virtually means that food is supplied free of charge.

The state gives a huge amount of additional benefits to all the working people, students and children to solve the problem of clothing for them. Thanks to the state benefit, all the pre-school-age children, pupils and students in urban and rural areas are supplied with clothes at cheap prices or free at every turn of season.

All the working people including workers and farmers are provided with modern dwelling houses at state expense. The house rent paid by factory and office workers is no more than 0.3 percent of their living cost. When fuel charges and other fees are added to this, the amount is no more than 3 percent.

An annual additional benefit given to the working people in Korea by the state every year in food, clothing and housing amounts to over 1,000 won on an average per household.

They have no worries about education of their children and medical treatment. The state educates all children of the working people free of charge from primary school to university. The benefit a student receives from the state till the graduation of university amounts to 10,000 won.

The state provides free of charge all the medical services including visiting treatment, out-patient treatment and in-patient treatment and bears a huge amount of money from doctor's fees, charges for operation and fees of medicines to the board during hospitalization.

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CSO: 4100/038

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON ECONOMIC GROUP--Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--A joint venture economic delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Chon Yon-sik, vice-chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Yi Chang-son, Chong Song-nam, Kim Chu-yong and other officials concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 29 Oct 86] /9604

CSO: 4100/038

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

STATUE TO KIM IL-SONG UNVEILED IN JILIN

SK261116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (KCNA)--A bronze statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song was erected at the Yuwen middle school in Jilin Province, China, which is associated with the glorious history of his early revolutionary activities.

A grand ceremony for unveiling the bronze statue was held on the spot on 25 October. Attending the ceremony together with teachers and students of the school were Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the international liaison department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Gao Di, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Jilin Provincial Committee of the party; Gao Dezhan, member of the CPC Central Committee and governor of Jilin Province; and other leading officials of different domains of Jilin Province and Jilin City.

Secretary Gao Di unveiled a red cloth from the statue.

Amid the solemn playing of the "Song of General Kim Il-song" baskets of flowers were laid before the bronze statue in the name of the international liaison department of the CPC Central Committee, and other central bodies, the Jilin provincial and city party and power bodies, the Yuwen middle school, and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the DPRK Embassy in China, DPRK consulate general in Shenyang, and in the name of Korean [residents] in Jilin City. Ribbons attached to the baskets of flowers carry letters reading: "To Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and the intimate friend of the Chinese people" and "best wishes for good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song."

Secretary Gao Di and DPRK Ambassador to China Sin In-ha made speeches.

Gao Di said: The great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, the most intimate friend and comrade of the Chinese people, left his homeland with the great aim to save the country and nation when the Korean people were groaning under the colonial rule of imperialism, and came to Jilin, China, where while studying he found the way of national liberation and waged his arduous revolutionary struggle.

He recalled that in order to commemorate the study and revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and keep in memory and transfer down through generation the great friendship which he had matured, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese revolutionaries, the Chinese party and government have already restored the name of the Yuwen middle school, named the classroom where he used to study "commemorative reading room of Comrade Kim Il-song" and erected his bronze bust.

Today's erection of the statue of Comrade Kim Il-song, he said, is an expression of our respect for President Kim Il-song and deep friendship with the Korean people.

He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The attendants saw round the "commemorative reading room of Comrade Kim Il-song" rebuilt at the old building of the Yuwen middle school and its "exhibition room of gifts" sent by the great leader to the school and an underground room of Temple Yaowan in Beishan Park associated with his revolutionary activities.

The Jilin provincial committee of the Communist Party of China and the Jilin provincial people's government arranged a banquet in celebration of the unveiling of the bronze statue.

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CSO: 4100/038

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG VISIT TO USSR HAILED AS SUCCESSFUL

SK282224 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--Working people in different parts of the country are warmly hailing the results of the Soviet visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Chi Chang-ik, president of Kim Il-song University, said:

The great leader visited the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries in 1984 and then paid a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union again this time, thereby further strengthening the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship and developing the international communist movement.

The emotion and joy of our people know no bounds greeting the great leader back home after recording another shining page in the annals of our party and the development of the revolution and in the history of the international communist movement.

With this emotion and joy we teachers of Kim Il-song University are now filled with the determination to achieve a new success in training national cadres.

Yi Yong-un, chief secretary of the Maengsan County party committee, South Pyongan Province, said:

During the Soviet visit of the great leader the minds of the party members and working people in our country always ran towards him. This ardent feeling towards him emanates from the unshakable faith that they owe to him glorious and brilliant today and a brighter future.

The party members and working people in our county are hardening their resolution to devote themselves to the accomplishment of the cause of chuche under the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, holding the great leader forever in high esteem.

Noting that the workers of Yongsong had recorded each minute with loyalty, anxiously waiting for the day when the great leader would return home after successfully winding up his visit to the Soviet Union, Chi Chang-se, director of the Yongsong machine complex, said: The workers of Yongsong will as always make signal achievements in the production of ordered equipment and machine tools so as to add luster to the proud success made by the great leader in his visit to the Soviet Union.

Kim Ki-pong, vice-rector of University of International Affairs, stressed:

The Soviet visit of the great leader is a historical event which recorded a shining chapter of Korean-Soviet friendship and a significant occasion which marked a new milestone in the development of the relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

Our people will in the future, too, always advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Soviet people in the common struggle against imperialism and for peace, socialism and communism and make all efforts to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

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CSO: 4100/038

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KCNA ON ARRIVAL, DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

25 Oct Report

SK250713 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0629 GMT 25 Oct 86

["Visits"--KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--An Angolan Government economic delegation headed by Evaristo Domingos Kimba, minister of agriculture; Yuri Izrael, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for hydrometeorology and for monitoring environment and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; a delegation of the Chinese GUANGMING DAILY headed by its editor-in-chief Du Daozheng; the second Chinese friendship visiting group headed by Pei Xianbai, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress of China; a Hungarian Budapest dance troupe; a delegation of the Osaka prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by its Chairman Taiji Ioka, chairman of the control committee of the central headquarters of the JSP; a delegation of the Movement of Communist Youth of France headed by its Secretary General Jacques Perreax, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party; and an Indian Buddhist delegation headed by R.S. Gavai, chairman of the Babasaheb Ambedkar Smarak Committee of India and vice-president of the World Fellowship of Buddhists; arrived in Pyongyang Friday.

The delegation of the Korean parliamentary group which had attended the 76th general meeting of the International Parliamentary Union and the Korean Civil Aviation delegation which had participated in the 26th general meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organisation returned home yesterday.

On the same day, the delegation of the Nakano prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party and the delegation of the Japan committee for supporting Korea's reunification left for home.

Earlier, on the 23rd, a Czechoslovak natural protection delegation headed by Klinda Jozef, deputy director of a department of the Ministry of Culture of Slovak, arrived in Pyongyang.

29 Oct Report

SK290452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--A friendship visiting group of the Korean People's Army led by KPA Colonel General Cho Sun-paek left Pyongyang on 28 October for China.

The delegation of the international department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea returned home Tuesday after visiting China.

A delegation of Japanese scholars headed by Jun Nishikawa, professor at Waseda University, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday.

Delegations or delegates of different countries left for home after attending the seminar of nonaligned and other developing countries on eradication of illiteracy and expansion of school enrollment of children held in Korea.

Leaving for home on 28 October were the chairman of the USSR State Committee for hydrometeorology and for monitoring environment; the Soviet communications delegation; delegations or delegates of different countries who had attended the 19th meeting of the directors of the hydrometeorological services of socialist countries; delegations or delegates of different countries who had participated in celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the magazine KULLOJA; the delegation of the Hungarian paper MAGYAR HIRLAP; the friendship delegation of the Japan-Korea Trade Association; the delegation of Srinakharinwirot University of Thailand and a professor of the Uppsala University of Sweden and his party.

The delegation of workers of the Haku Sobang Publishing House and the short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan left Wonsan by the ship "Samjiyon" on 27 October after visiting the socialist homeland.

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CSO: 4100/038

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN HAILS SUCCESS OF HONECKER VISIT

SK231034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, paid an official goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Papers here today, carry editorials upon the successful conclusion of the visit by Comrade Erich Honecker.

NODONG SINMUN says:

The visit to our country by Comrade Erich Honecker this time was another important event which marked a new milestone in further consolidating and developing the relations of the fraternal friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries.

The Korean people are rejoiced over the continued development in scope of the relations between Korea and the German Democratic Republic.

In the past, the GDR people under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany demonstrated their will to persistently advance along the road of peace and progress and showed to the full the superiority and vitality of the socialist system by smashing the subversive maneuvers and sabotages of the western imperialists and revanchist forces, powerfully accelerating the revolution and construction and building a strong socialist industrial state in the central part of Europe.

Comrade Erich Honecker, the great son of the GDR people, has performed big feats in carrying out the cause of socialism in the GDR, and for this, he enjoys deep respect and trust of the GDR people.

At present, mankind is faced with the urgent task to prevent another world war, a nuclear war, and defend peace and security of mankind.

In order to prevent another global war, a thermonuclear war, and preserve and consolidate peace, the world's peaceloving people should unite and launch a powerful struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism, and war and for peace.

The GDR people are striving to prevent the recurrence of war in German soil, the hotbed of the two world wars, and safeguard security in Europe and world peace.

The Korean people voice full support to and solidarity with the GDR people in the struggle against the U.S. "Star Wars" program and for the building of a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons in Europe and for disarmament.

Our party and people will, as in the past, so in the future, too, make all efforts to consolidate the friendship and unity with the socialist countries including the German Democratic Republic and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement under the uplifted banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The visit to Korea by respected Comrade Erich Honecker this time has more beautifully decorated the flower garden of the friendship between our two countries and contributed to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

Indestructible is the fraternal friendship and unity between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and the German Democratic Republic striving to attain the common goal and ideal.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SOVIET ENVOY MEETS PRESS ON PEACE PROPOSALS

SK290455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--A press conference was held at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang on 28 October on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the great October socialist revolution.

Speaking at the press conference, Charge d'Affaires ad interim Vitaliy Braga pointed to the changes that have taken place in the Soviet Union since the October revolution and to the endeavors of the Soviet people to carry out the decisions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. All the achievements made by the Soviet people, he said, are closely linked with the guiding and steering activities of the CPSU.

Referring to the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, he stressed: It has been the main goal of the Soviet foreign policy invariably pursued from the first days of the October revolution to frustrate the dangerous attempts of imperialism.

Pointing to peace initiatives and steps taken by the Soviet Union in recent period, he said that they enjoyed the positive support of the socialist countries and many other countries of the world.

The new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union put forward at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik accord with the interests of peoples of all countries, he said, and stressed: The Soviet Union will, in the future, too, make persistent efforts for realistic disarmament, that is, reduction of nuclear weapons and consolidation of universal peace and security.

Comrade Kim Il-song's goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and talks between Comrade M.S. Gorbachev and Comrade Kim Il-song this time hold a particular place in the development of relations between the two countries.

Agreements reached at the talks between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Korea will help towards developing more successfully the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two countries in conformity with the interests of the two peoples.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MEETING WELCOMES FRENCH COMMUNIST GROUP

SK290457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--Youth and students in Pyongyang held a meeting on 28 October to welcome the delegation of the Movement of Communist Youth of France headed by its Secretary General Jacques Perreax, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, on a visit to Korea.

In his speech at the meeting Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, said that the delegation's current visit to Korea would be one more good occasion in deepening understanding and further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the LSWYK and the MCYF.

The Movement of Communist Youth of France has strengthened to be a youth organization enjoying the support of French youth by expanding its ranks and waging a persistent struggle to win the political rights and democratic liberties of the youth, he noted, and said: The Korean youth express full support to and solidarity with the struggle waged by members of the Movement of Communist Youth of France.

Jacques Perreax spoke next.

He said: The purpose of the delegation's current visit to Korea is to express our solidarity with your struggle for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula and the reunification of the country.

Noting that Korean youth are widening their knowledge without any worry and playing an important role in socialist construction, he said: We draw strength from the struggle of the Korean people for justice, freedom and progress.

Since the LSWYK offered to host the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students we have supported it. Pyongyang is a very good place suited to the aim of the festival.

Silk banners were exchanged at the meeting.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YIM CHUN-CHU ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR POLISH GROUP

SK280512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party gave a reception at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of 27 October for the delegation of the Polish Democratic Party headed by Mlynczak Tadeusz, vice-president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the party, which arrived in Pyongyang yesterday.

Present at the reception were Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and officials concerned.

Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, made a speech at the reception.

Saying that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries were expanding and developing onto a new height thanks to the deep intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, he stressed that the significant meeting between the heads of state of the two countries in Pyongyang some time ago following their meeting in Warsaw 2 years ago was a historical event which opened a new stage of development in the relations of friendship between Korea and Poland.

Pointing to the fact that in recent years the Polish people have correctly overcome the temporary difficulty caused by the vicious anti-socialist subversive maneuvers of the imperialists and domestic counterrevolutionary forces and reliably defended the stability of the country and the gains of socialism, he said: The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the fact that the socialist system has been consolidated in the land of Poland and new changes are taking place in all fields.

Mlynczak Tadeusz spoke next.

He said that the peoples of the two countries are firmly linked with each other through the struggle to terminate the arms race, realise disarmament, defend peace and build socialism.

The comradely friendship and cooperative relations between the two peoples continue to deepen and develop through the Polish visit of respected Comrade Kim Il-song and the recent Korean visit of respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, he said.

He expressed the belief that the delegation's current visit to Korea would be conducive not only to the development of relations between the Polish Democratic Party and the Korean Social Democratic Party but also to the development of the friendly relations between the parties, states and peoples of the two countries.

Vice-President Yim Chun-chu had a talk with the delegation in a friendly atmosphere on 27 October when it paid a courtesy call on him.

The delegation called at the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party yesterday.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEMINAR ON ILLITERACY ENDS IN PYONGYANG

Final Report Adopted

SK280533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--A final report was adopted at the seminar of nonaligned and other developing countries on eradication of illiteracy and expansion of school enrollment of children which was held in Pyongyang from 22 to 27 October.

Noting that 60 delegates from 35 nonaligned countries and a representative from UNESCO as observer participated in the seminar, the final report said in particular:

The participants of the seminar deliberated on the following topics:

- Experiences gained in eradicating illiteracy and suggestions for future actions,
- experiences gained in the expansion of school enrollment and suggestions for future actions,
- cooperation among the nonaligned and other developing countries,
- cooperation with UNESCO and other international organizations.

The seminar noted that literacy is one of the priority tasks to be carried out by the nonaligned and other developing countries with a view to consolidating their national independence and ensuring an accelerated economic and social development.

The seminar recognized that despite the progress achieved in the eradication of illiteracy in recent years, much remains to be done in the nonaligned and other developing countries in order to attain complete eradication of illiteracy by the year 2000.

The seminar noted that attention should be focused on adopting measures aimed at doing away with the educational system established by colonialists and imperialists and at democratizing education.

The seminar emphasized that adult education is indispensable for achieving education for all, and underlined that it should be given top priority in order to facilitate the free access to education of the people at large and secure for them the necessary conditions for study.

The seminar pointed out that it is necessary to make statistical estimations of illiterate adults and subsequently to launch a literacy campaign at the level of the whole society with the participation of the masses.

The seminar insisted on the importance of expanding the enrollment to all school-age children for achieving the goal of universal education and of eradicating illiteracy.

The seminar reiterated the vital importance of reaching 100 percent enrollment of school-age children in the nonaligned and other developing countries and of fighting against school dropouts.

In this respect the seminar called for the adoption of effective measures for expanding school education and effecting universal primary education.

The seminar underlined that it is absolutely indispensable for the expansion of school enrollment and compulsory education to be supported by free-of-charge tuition, and by social measures.

To this end, the most important measures should be no school fees, free distribution of school materials to pupils from needy families, the awarding of scholarships to boarding pupils whose parents must often move house, the subvention of uncared-for children, etc.

The seminar noted that in view of the colonialist legacy of both nonaligned and other developing countries as well as of the common educational problems and experiences, these countries should redouble their efforts for south-south cooperation.

To this effect the seminar recommended that an effective machinery be established to ensure periodic meetings and consultations between the non-aligned and other developing countries on a more regular basis.

The seminar invited the non-aligned and other developing countries to encourage the organization of seminars, study tours, courses, such as in comparative studies, and exchanges of information and documentation in order to share their achievements and experiences in literacy work and school enrollment.

The seminar deemed it necessary for the nonaligned and other developing countries to intensify the exchanges and the contacts between experts and to jointly undertake studies and research aimed at identifying the practical and theoretical problems related to combatting illiteracy and expanding enrollment so as to achieve universal compulsory education.

The seminar called upon all nonaligned and other developing countries to cooperate actively in providing access to education for children in countries fighting for national liberation, especially Namibia, Palestine and South Africa.

The seminar called upon international educational organizations to pay greater attention to cooperation for literacy and expansion of school enrollment of children in the nonaligned and other developing countries.

The seminar underlined the necessity for the nonaligned and other developing countries to closely cooperate with UNESCO and other international organizations in the field of education and to take an active part in their activities.

The seminar expressed the wish that UNESCO should continue to cooperate even more actively with the nonaligned and other developing countries as regards eradication of illiteracy and expansion of school enrollment, in particular with the peoples of Palestine, Namibia, South Africa and with other peoples fighting for their liberation.

Seminar Ends

SK280522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--The seminar of nonaligned and other developing countries on eradication of illiteracy and expansion of school enrollment of children which opened in Pyongyang on 22 October closed on 27 October after successfully discussing the agenda items.

The seminar participated in by many delegations and delegates from non-aligned countries exchanged successes and experiences gained in liquidating the legacy of the imperialist colonial education and building a democratic national education, and sincerely discussed fighting tasks and practical ways to develop education in conformity with the demand of the times and the desire of the people.

The seminar was a meaningful international meeting which marked a new occasion in further strengthening friendship, unity and cooperation among the educationists of nonaligned countries, building a new independent society and developing education and culture.

Prior to the closing session, speeches on the agenda items were made by delegations and delegates of various countries.

The floor was taken by heads of delegations, delegates, delegation members of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Libya, Malta, Palestine, Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen, Madagascar and Pakistan.

The seminar successfully discussed the agenda items and entered the closing session.

At the session a letter of thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song was adopted.

The session also adopted the final report of the seminar.

Congratulatory speeches were made at the closing session by delegations and delegates of Algeria, Cuba, Yugoslavia and India.

Then a closing speech was made.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTS ON HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL MEETING ACTIVITIES

Accord on Cooperation Signed

SK280434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--An agreement on cooperation in hydro-meteorology and natural environment between the Korean Hydro-Meteorological Service and the Soviet State Committee for Hydrometeorology and for monitoring environment was signed in Pyongyang on 27 October.

Present at the signing ceremony on the Korean side were Director of the Hydro-Meteorological Service Yi Kon-il and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were Yuriy Izrael, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Hydrometeorology and for monitoring environment and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and members of the Soviet delegation who had attended the 19th meeting of the directors of the hydro-meteorological services of socialist countries.

Meeting Ends

SK280431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--The 19th meeting of the directors of the hydro-meteorological services of socialist countries which opened in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, closed on 27 October after discussing the items on the agenda.

A debate on the agenda items continued prior to the closing session.

The meeting summed up in detail work in various domains, such as hydro-meteorological measuring work, aerial and synoptical meteorology and agricultural meteorology, environmental protection, collection and exchange of information, and cooperation in diverse scientific research.

It also discussed problems of enhancing the role of hydro-meteorological science in promoting the wellbeing of people and further developing cooperation among the hydro-meteorological services of socialist countries and adopted relevant decisions and recommendations.

Then the closing session took place.

Director of the Hydro-Meteorological Service of Korea Yi Kon-il made a closing speech.

Yi Chong-ok Meets Delegates

SK280436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-President Yi Chong-ok on 27 October met and had friendly conversations at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with heads of delegations and delegates of various countries which had attended the 19th meeting of the directors of the hydro-meteorological services of socialist countries.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ANNIVERSARY OF PRC ENTRY INTO KOREAN WAR MARKED

Reception Marks Anniversary

SK250605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0547 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--The Ministry of People's Armed Forces gave a reception Friday evening at the Oknyu Restaurant on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese people's volunteers into the Korean War.

Present at the reception were O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, other officials concerned and generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

Invited there were Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen and his embassy officials and members of the Liaison Office of the Chinese people's volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission.

The Chinese guests staying in Korea were present on invitation.

Colonel General of the KPA Pak Chung-kuk said in his speech that the meaningful meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade President Li Xiannian some time ago was an important occasion conducive to further consolidating and developing the traditional Korea-China friendship. This friendship which was sealed in blood and has gone through all tests will be invariably carried forward and developed through generations, he stated.

We, he said, believe that the fraternal Chinese people and army will win a brilliant victory in their efforts to carry out four modernizations and reunify the whole nation by having Taiwan returned to the motherland, in hearty response to the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

Speaking next, Zong Kewen stressed that the comrades-in-arms of China and Korea waged a 3-year bloody struggle and finally defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

We resolutely support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song and a series of peace initiatives taken by you in recent days, he declared, and said:

The United States must stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw from South Korea all its troops and military set-ups.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

SK260833 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--Wreaths were laid Saturday at the friendship tower on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese people's volunteers into the Korean War.

Present at the wreath-laying were O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association; and other officials concerned.

The Chinese ambassador to Korea and the chief of the CPV Liaison Office to the Military Armistice Commission were also present.

A guard of honor of the Korean People's Army lined up before the tower.

Amid the playing of the wreath-laying music, a wreath in the joint name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Administration Council, wreaths in the name of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Culture and Art, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of External Economic Affairs and wreaths in the joint name of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, and in the joint name of the Pyongyang municipal party and power bodies and administrative and economic organs were laid at the tower.

Working people in the city presented bouquets of flowers before the friendship tower.

The Pyongyang municipal party and power bodies and administrative and economic organs, the Hyongjesan District, Pyongyang Municipality, party and power bodies and administrative and economic organs laid wreaths in joint name in the cemetery of CPV fallen fighters in Hyongjesan District yesterday.

Local party and power bodies and administrative and economic organs laid wreaths at the grave of Comrade Mao Anying, son of the great leader of the Chinese people Mao Zedong, and in the cemetery of fallen fighters of the Chinese people's volunteers in Hoechang County, South Pyongan Province, and at the monument to the fallen fighters of the CPV railway unit in Anju County.

Wreaths were also laid at the graves of fallen fighters of the CPV and the KPA in Kaesong.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PRC CULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 11 Oct (KCNA)--A Chinese Government cultural delegation headed by Wang Meng, minister of culture; a delegation for the study of the chuche idea of the Malagasy vanguard of revolution headed by Sosohany Andre, member of the Supreme Council of Revolution of Madagascar; a delegation of women activists of Japan headed by Sumiko Shimizu, director of the Secretariat of the Japanese Women's Council for solidarity with Korean women and chairman of the central headquarters of the Japanese Women's Council; and Samir Rajab, chief editor of the Egyptian paper AL-MASA' arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. On the same day the Pyongyang art troupe of the DPRK returned home after visiting the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Romania. The delegation of the People's Army of Yugoslavia, the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party and the government delegation of Zimbabwe left for home Friday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0531 GMT 11 Oct 86] /9604

DELEGATION TO SWITZERLAND--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of the Central Federation of Korean Consumers Cooperatives led by Han Chang-kun, minister of commerce and chairman of the Central Federation of Korean Consumers Cooperatives, left Pyongyang on 11 October by plane to attend the meeting of the Central Committee of the International Federation of Cooperatives to be held in Switzerland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0523 GMT 13 Oct 86] /9604

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--A Soviet government scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by Mikhail Kruglov, vice-chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, and Prof Anders Jeffwer, dean of a faculty of Uppsala University of Sweden, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on 13 October. The government trade delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and a vice-redactor of NEPSZABADSAG, the organ of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left for home yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 14 Oct 86] /9604

DELEGATION TO BULGARIA, VIETNAM--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Choe Kwan-hong, vice-chairman of its central committee, and a Korean civil aviation delegation left Pyongyang on 15 October to attend respectively the 10th Congress of the International Organisation of Journalists to be held in Bulgaria and the

21st meeting of representatives of civil aviation organs of socialist countries in Vietnam. The delegation of the Cuban Ministry of Interior, the delegation of the GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the Indian social scientists delegation, the Guinean delegation for the study of the chuche idea, and a professor of Basel University of Switzerland and his party left for home yesterday. On the 14th, a delegation of the headquarters of Buraku Liberation League of Japan headed by its Vice-President Masayoshi Onishi arrived in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 16 Oct 86] /9604

VARIOUS DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of the Publication Guidance Bureau headed by its Director Yi Pong-su left here for the GDR on 18 October. A delegation of the Japan Society for the Study of Kimilsongism arrived in Pyongyang Sunday. A home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan, a delegation of functionaries of credit associations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), a delegation of workers in the Haku Sobang Publishing House, a delegation of the pictorial Korea and a short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan arrived in Wonsan on 18 October by the ship "Samjiyon" for a visit to the socialist homeland. The Korean team returned home Sunday after participating in the eighth Asian table tennis championships held in China. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0535 GMT 20 Oct 86] /9604

TRADE DELEGATION TO POLAND--Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--A Korean Government trade delegation headed by Song Hui-chol, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for Poland Wednesday. The delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union and the editor-in-chief of the Egyptian AL-MASA' left for home yesterday. Earlier, the delegation of Liberal Democratic members of the Fukushima Prefectural Assembly of Japan left here on 21 October. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 23 Oct 86] /9604

ZAMBIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--Papers today dedicate signed articles to the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Zambia. Noting that over the past 22 years since the independence the Zambian people under the correct leadership of President Kenneth David Kaunda have vigorously struggled to defend the sovereignty of the country and build a national economy and national culture, smashing sabotages and subversive maneuvers of the imperialists, NODONG SINMUN says: Pursuing a nonaligned foreign policy the Zambian Government positively strives to realise the complete liberation of Africa against imperialism, colonialism and racism. Korea and Zambia are developing economic, technical and cultural cooperation on the road of independence against imperialism. Their friendly and cooperative relations have continuously consolidated through President Kenneth David Kaunda's repeated visits to Korea. The Korean people believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Zambia will develop as ever in the interests of the two peoples. MINJU CHOSON notes that our people sincerely rejoice over and hail the achievements made by the Zambian people in their struggle to build a new society free from exploitation and oppression and achieve the complete liberation of southern Africa. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 24 Oct 86] /9604

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT MEETS GROUP--Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, on 11 October met the Korean agro-technical cooperation group working in Iringa region. The president said the Korean agro-technicians had set a practical example in implementing the policy of cooperativisation put forward by the Tanzanian Government and proved its justness. This is a very big success and precious experience, he said with emphasis. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 24 Oct 86] /9604

UN DAY RECEPTION--Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--Carl Wiberg, resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Pyongyang, gave a reception at his office Friday evening on the day of the United Nations. Invited to the reception were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu, Vice-Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology Kim Ung-ho, and other officials concerned. Speeches were exchanged at the reception, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 25 Oct 86] /9604

WREATH SENT TO MOZAMBICAN EMBASSY--Beijing, 24 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a wreath to the Mozambican Embassy in Beijing on the death of Comrade Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs, on 24 October called at the Mozambican Embassy in Beijing and conveyed the wreath. After presenting the wreath, Kim Yong-sop observed a moment's silence in memory of Comrade Samora Moises Machel. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 25 Oct 86] /9604

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on 25 October sent a message of greetings to Kurt Waldheim, federal president of Austria, on the national day of the Republic of Austria. In his message he sincerely wishes the president and people of Austria big success in the work for the country's prosperity and peace. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 25 Oct 86] /9604

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS UK GROUP--Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of British labour members of Parliament headed by Thomas Clarke, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Parliament of the British Labour Party, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Friday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0621 GMT 25 Oct 86] /9604

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION--Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--The commercial councillor of the Austrian Embassy in Pyongyang Franz M. Palla hosted a reception Thursday on the national day of Austria. Invited to the reception were Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and other officials concerned and diplomatic envoys of different countries here. Speeches were made at the reception. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0558 GMT 25 Oct 86] /9604

CPC DISCIPLINE COMMISSION OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on 24 October met and had a friendly talk with the party workers delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Li Yan, deputy secretary of headquarters party committee, and secretary of its Commission for Discipline Inspection, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0619 GMT 25 Oct 86] /9604

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETES ROMANIAN COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defence, on the 42nd anniversary of the army day of the fraternal Romanian Socialist Republic. The message said: The soldiers of the Korean People's Army rejoice as over their own over the successes registered by the fraternal Romanian Army in the struggle to build socialism and defend the security of the country and sincerely wish the officers and men of the Romanian Army greater success in their future struggle. In conclusion, the message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples and armies will be further consolidated and developed with each passing day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 26 Oct 86] /9604

ENVOY TO MOZAMBIQUE--Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--Special envoy of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, left here today by air to attend the funeral of Comrade Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. He was seen off at the airport by So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee and chairman of the Pyongyang municipal people's committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1110 GMT 26 Oct 86] /9604

GREETINGS TO INDIA'S TIWARI--Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message to Narayan Datt Tiwari, congratulating him upon his appointment as minister of external affairs of India. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future in conformity with the principle and idea of the Nonaligned Movement, the message sincerely wished him big success at his new post. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 26 Oct 86] /9604

DEATH OF LUXEMBOURG CP OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of condolence Saturday to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Luxemburg on the death of Comrade Dominic Urbany, honorary chairman of the party. Expressing deep condolences to the entire members of the Communist Party of Luxemburg and the bereaved family of the deceased, the message said that the exploits performed by Comrade Dominic Urbany in the struggle for defending the interests of the Luxemburg working class and other people and safeguarding peace will remain long. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 26 Oct 86] /9604

DPRK-BANGLADESH CULTURAL AGREEMENT DAY--Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--A photo exhibition was held on 26 October in Pyongyang on the 10th anniversary of the signing of a cultural agreement between the DPRK and the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Present on the occasion were Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Pyon Song-tok and working people in the city. The participants went round photographs on display after a speech was made. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0556 GMT 27 Oct 86] /9604

PERUVIAN PRESIDENT MEETS REPRESENTATIVE--Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--Peruvian President Alan Garcia Perez on 20 October met DPRK trade representative to his country Yi In-chon. The representative conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the Peruvian president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the representative to transmit his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 27 Oct 86] /9604

ENVOY TO MALAWI CALLS ON PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--Kim Tong-hwa, Korean ambassador to the Republic of Malawi, paid a farewell call on Malawi President H. Kamuzu Banda on 15 October. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song to President H. Kamuzu Banda. President H. Kamuzu Banda expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song. He said he was pleased with the favourable development of friendly relations between Malawi and Korea with each passing day. He wished President Kim Il-song good health and longevity and great success in his work. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 27 Oct 86] /9604

HUNGARIAN DANCE TROUP PERFORMS--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--The Hungarian Budapest dance troupe on a visit to Korea gave its premiere at the Pyongyang theatre yesterday evening. Officials concerned and working people and artists in the city saw the performance. The performers showed the traditional customs and labour of the Hungarian people in such dances as "Dance of Men," "Dance of Herdsboys" and "Holiday." They also put on stage various numbers including instrumental concert "Danger to Monnar and Cjardas." The performers also put on stage the Korean song "Unforgettable Echo on Lake Samil." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 28 Oct 86] /9604

KIM POK-SIN MEETS SOVIET, JAPANESE FIGURES--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin on 27 October met and had friendly conversations on separate occasions at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the Soviet communications delegation headed by Gennady Korenko, vice-minister of communications of the USSR, and the friendship delegation of the Japan-Korea Trade Association headed by Yoichi Tani, member of the House of Representatives of Japan and chairman of the association. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 28 Oct 86] /9604

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS FOREIGN DELEGATES--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, on 27 October met and had friendly conversations at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with delegations and delegates of different countries who had attended celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the magazine KULLOJA. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 28 Oct 86] /9604

SICHUAN ART TROUPE--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--The Sichuan, China, song and dance troupe, on a visit to South Pyongan Province, gave performances at the Anju theatre. The performers vividly depicted the Chinese people's ardent love for the country, their traditional customs and happy and optimistic life on an artistic canvas in various numbers including the dance "We Meet New Spring" and solo "I Love You China" to be acclaimed by the audience. They excellently put on stage in solo and pipa (lute) solo such Korean songs as "Ye Mangyongdae Fork, Sing," "Korea Is One," "My Country" and "We Cherish Singlehearted Loyalty." They sang in chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song" in Korean to beautifully adorn the end of the performance. A joint performance was given by artistes of South Pyongan Province and the Sichuan, China, song and dance troupe. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 28 Oct 86] /9604

TALKS WITH POLISH GROUP--Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--Talks were held in Pyongyang on 28 October between the delegations of the Korean Social Democratic Party and the Polish Democratic Party. Present at the talks on the Korean side were Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party Kim Yong-chun and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the Polish Democratic Party headed by Mlynczak Tadeusz, vice-president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the party. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 29 Oct 86] /9604

AFGHAN, FRENCH GROUPS--Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, on 28 October met at the Mansudae Assembly Hall the delegation of the Kabul City Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by its Secretary Mohammad Farid Lali. Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, met Tuesday the delegation of the Movement of Communist Youth of France headed by its Secretary General Jacques Perreax, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 29 Oct 86] /9604

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